The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Mrs. Hepard
14 Benton Av
1908

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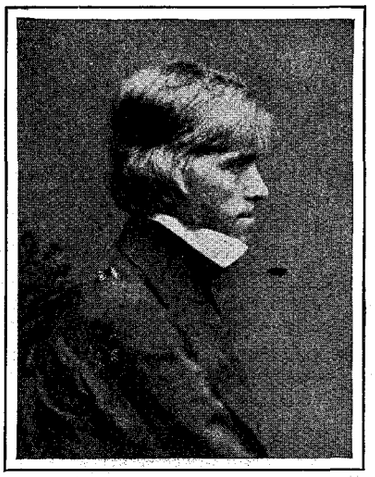

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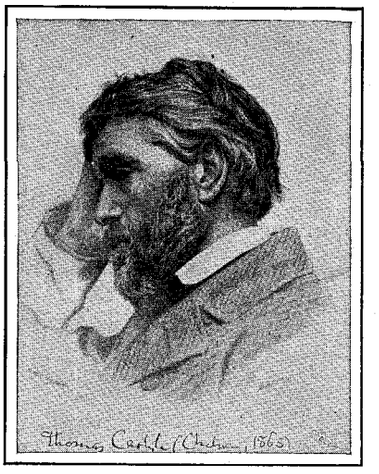

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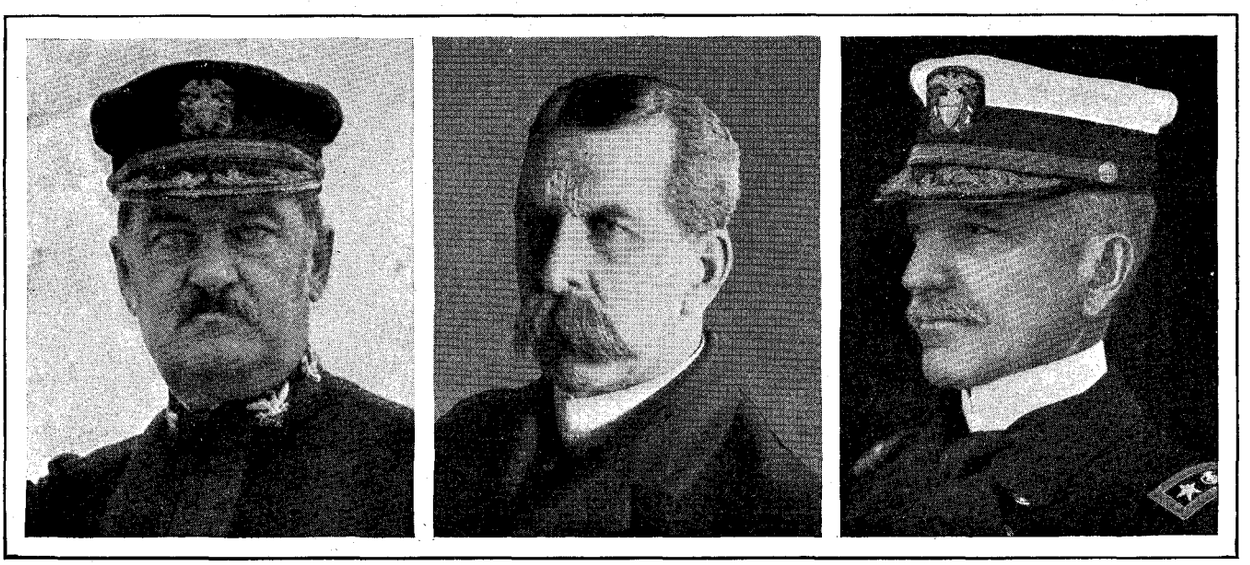
VOL. XXXVI., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 926

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADMIRAL

OF the President's two published letters dealing with the clash between the naval bureaus of Navigation and Medicine over the command of the *Relief*, that justifying his decision to assign medical officers to the command of hospital-ships is accepted by the majority of the lay press as clear and convincing, while the other, in which he scathingly denounces the resignation of Admiral Brownson, finds few defenders. So general, in fact, are the expressions of editorial dissatisfaction with the terms of the latter



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REAR-ADMIRAL J. E. PILLSBURY, Appointed to succeed Admiral Brownson as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

SURGEON-GENERAL P. M. RIXEY, Head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. H. BROWNSON, Whose resignation from the Bureau of Navigation incurred the President's anger.

MEN INVOLVED IN THE CLASH OF THE NAVAL BUREAUS.

document that the New York *Globe* (Rep.) is led to hope that they may put a check upon the Presidential practise of "lambasting." This time, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "Mr. Roosevelt has shocked his admirers rather more deeply than usual"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) "can not protest strongly enough" against his treatment of the Admiral.

The President asserts that the action of Admiral Brownson in tendering his resignation as chief of the Bureau of Navigation "because he did not agree with the President and the department regarding an order" was "unseemly and improper," and "prejudicial to the interests of the Navy." While admitting that the question upon which Admiral Brownson took issue with the department is "one as to which there can be entirely legitimate differences of opinion," he holds that "there is no room for difference of opinion as to the gross impropriety of the Admiral's conduct in resigning sooner than carry out the orders of his superior officers in such a matter"; and he goes on to say—addressing himself, as in the case of the other letter, to Secretary Metcalf—that "the officers of the Navy must remember that it is not merely childish, but in the highest degree reprehensible, to permit either personal pique, wounded vanity, or factional feeling on behalf of some particular bureau or organization to render them disloyal to the interests of the Navy and therefore of the country as a whole." To quote further:

"The question whether one officer or another shall command a ship is of little consequence compared with the weakening of all command and discipline which would result if officers were to refuse to serve whenever their tempers are ruffled by adverse decisions on the part of their superiors. Their sole concern should be the good of the service, and, save only lack of courage in actual warfare, obedience and loyalty are the most essential qualities in keeping the service up to the highest standard. . . . This duty is

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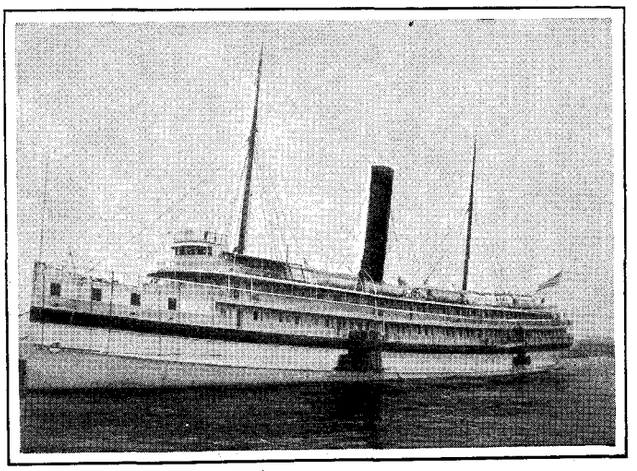
incumbent upon all, but it is most incumbent upon those high in rank, whose example may be of far-reaching effect."

In the other letter the President confirms the decision of the Navy Department that hospital-ships, being merely floating hos-



THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "RELIEF,"

Which will be commanded by a naval surgeon, Charles F. Stokes, with a captain and crew from the merchant service. The decision to give a medical officer the command of this ship caused Admiral Brownson's resignation.

pitals, should be placed under the control and command of medical officers of the Navy, "their navigation being exclusively controlled by a competent sailing-master and a civilian crew." "Hospitals, afloat or shore, should no more be under the command of line officers than regiments or war-ships should be under the command of surgeons," says the President. Moreover, he can not believe that any line officer "worth his salt" would wish to be in command of a non-combatant ship. He cites, also, a number of interesting precedents which throw still more light upon the question. Thus:

"Certain hospital-ships in the British, German, Japanese, and Italian navies have already been commanded by medical officers—sometimes fleet surgeons, sometimes Red-Cross surgeons. In these navies the only ships of which I have been able to get record were thus commanded; save that in the Japanese Navy the hospital-ships at the beginning of the late war were commanded by line officers, but were then put under the command of medical officers to avoid all question of possible breach of neutrality.

"In our own service, at the close of the Civil War, by General Order of February 6, 1865, hospital-transports and hospital-boats were placed exclusively under the control of the Medical Department; the hospital-ship on the Mississippi being under the command of a fleet surgeon, with an acting master under him as a navigating officer. In the Spanish-American war the hospital-ships *Vigilancia*, *Relief*, *Missouri*, *Bay State*, and *Olivette* were, by various orders (Nos. 103, 122, 188, 212, 273, etc.), placed under the charge of or the command of various army surgeons, the order sometimes reading that the surgeon will 'take charge of' the hospital-ship, sometimes that he will 'assume command of' the hospital-ship, this last being the form of words used in connection with the ship *Relief*, the one that we are now considering. . . . . .

"The absurdity of permitting a line officer to command a hospital-ship was shown in the case of the United States hospital-ship *Solace* during the war with Spain, when the line officer in command actually attempted to put in a claim for prize-money for the part the *Solace* took in the capture of the *Adula* while the *Solace* was flying the Red-Cross flag and professing neutrality. On another occasion the *Solace* interfered with the progress of a schooner in the old Bahama Channel so that the United States torpedo-boats near by could not board and investigate her.

"On yet another occasion, but for the vigilance of the medical officer aboard her the *Solace* would have carried armed men from New York to Cuba. Her senior medical officer reported the violation of neutrality to the Navy Department, and the ship was recalled after passing through the Narrows, and the armed men removed."

In his letter of resignation Admiral Brownson affirms that he had "no alternative" but to resign, since he felt that by opposing the order placing surgeons in command of hospital-ships he had lost the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief, and that by approving the order he would lose the confidence of the fleet. He also states his opinion that the order "is clearly opposed to the intent of the law."

His resignation is not censurable, thinks the Washington *Herald* (Ind.); and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) predicts that the President's "habitual intemperance, injustice, and inaccuracy whenever his purposes are crossed will operate to deprive his fulmination of any appreciable moral effect." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) agrees that public opinion will hardly approve the castigation of Admiral Brownson, and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) asks what standard of discipline forbids an officer from resigning under such conditions. To quote further:

"Granted that the officer's view was wrong—altho the President admits there was ground for 'entirely legitimate differences of opinion' as to law and policy—could he not properly resign in response to the dictates of his judgment and his conscience? If we take the special situation into account—the fact that no emergency of war confronted the department and that it was possible easily to replace the Admiral—it is manifestly absurd to charge the officer with a serious offense. As a plain matter of fact, he exercised his rights, both legal and moral, in pursuing the course that he did.

"The President's suggestion, it might fairly be said his charge, of disloyalty against an honored and deserving officer is another instance of a certain ugliness of temper he sometimes displays toward men who happen to get in his way. It is not a trait that makes people love him."

The President's indictment of Admiral Brownson, both direct and implied, "is of too grave a character," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "to be lightly made by any one, least of all by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, whose words are supposed to be authoritative and official." So serious are these charges and intimations of disloyalty to the interests of the Navy, thinks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), that "they may be said to justify summoning the recalcitrant officer before a court-martial." But "it is

IN THE NURSERY.

—From the Pittsburg *Sun*.

not likely," it adds, "that the Commander-in-Chief has any notion of inviting such a test of the propriety of his insulting language or the competency of his judgment." "Clearly this is a case for Congressional intervention," says the New York *Times* (Dem.), which adds that "of course Admiral Brownson has not in wish or

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thought been disloyal to the Navy or the country." And the New York *Post* (Ind.) exclaims:

"Heavens, Mr. President! If Rear-Admiral Brownson merits such an outpouring of the vials of denunciation for seeking the rest to which he is entitled by law, ought he not also to be hung, drawn, and quartered? Let us have, we pray, no mere mincing of words about this apostate veteran; let us make an example of this white-haired villain; let us call him by his right name, and punish him accordingly. For what are there courts and gallows in this country?"

The same paper humorously suggests that there is no book so urgently needed in the United States to-day as "The Ethics of Resignation," by Theodore Roosevelt. To quote:

"Every official in the Government and every Army and Navy officer would buy a copy the instant it appeared. . . . There was Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal. When he resigned, it was treacherous, deceitful, disgraceful, unpatriotic, unprincipled, traitorous—we forget the thirty-two other Presidential adjectives applied as Mr. Roosevelt danced upon Wallace's prostrate form. Then Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens resigned, under almost similar circumstances, but, behold! the White House held only a gentle dove, which cooed delightfully about their splendid services, and had not a word of reproach for these two deserters of government work for the richer emoluments of private employment. Paul Morton, of Atchison-rebate fame, resigned to become Thomas F. Ryan's head of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, only to receive a Presidential indorsement that would have made a fortune for Pinkham's Pink Pills or Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup. Three weeks ago, two lieutenant-commanders in the Navy were allowed to resign in peace; but when a young lieutenant, who had been five years at sea and was ordered off on another cruise just as his honeymoon began, resigned, the Presidential veto was explicit. The resignation was refused, and the man torn from his bride."

A few weighty papers, however, are with the President in this case, holding that his reprimand was tonic and necessary, even if needlessly rough in manner. "President Roosevelt has spoken as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States should when discipline is threatened and reform in methods opposed," affirms the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which believes that "the country will welcome his sharp reminder that discipline must be preserved and orders obeyed by all—even admirals." The rebuke to Admiral Brownson, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind.), "is clearly justified"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks that both services "stand in need of a reminder that they are 'machines made to obey orders.'" Neither the Army nor the Navy, says *The Transcript*, should be allowed to degenerate into "a uniformed debating society." Of the main point in dispute between the two bureaus—a matter somewhat obscured by the more sensational developments of the incident—*The Transcript* has this to say:

"We have seen cartoons representing the Surgeon-General instructing surgeons as to the best way of binding up fractured cannons with porous plasters, and paragraphers have delighted in setting forth the humorous possibilities of navigation with a medical officer on the bridge. The public is excusable if it thinks that the Surgeon-General has proposed that ship's surgeons shall encroach on the military functions of the line, whereas what he has sought to attain has been simply the independence of the medical corps within its professional field of action. He has not asked that the surgeon go on the bridge. On the contrary, he has requested that a merchant captain and merchant sailors be provided for a vessel that is to be a floating hospital."

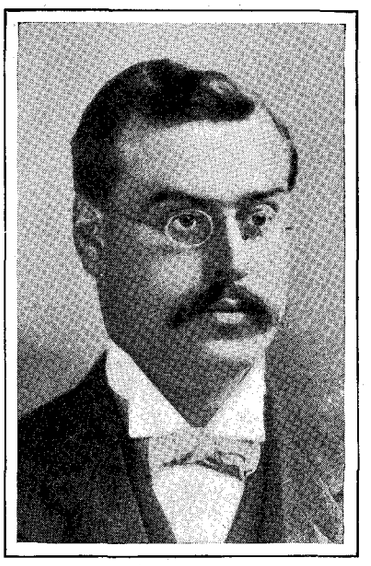
Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"It is argued by the line officers that the Hague Convention has removed all question of the right of a line officer to command a hospital ship without compromising her neutrality. But this simply leaves a government free to put a line officer in command if it chooses to, and the record of the *Solace* shows how injudicious it would be to exercise that discretion."

It is expected that the whole matter will be thrashed out during the discussion of Senator Hale's Naval Personnel Bill now before the Senate. As chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Hale is a potent figure in naval legislation, and a good deal of interest is aroused by the fact that his bill provides, among other things, that hereafter only line officers shall be placed in command of ships. As the Washington dispatches point out, this is in direct opposition to the President's contention, and in support of Admiral Brownson.

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE SALE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

THE sale of the London *Times* to the proprietor of a string of cheap newspapers and magazines gives England as much of a shock "as if the crown jewels had been pawned or Windsor Castle sold for a first-class hotel." So remarks William T. Stead, himself a journalist who would have rejoiced in making such a stupendous stroke. The man who buys it is Cyril Arthur Pearson, described by Joseph Chamberlain as "the greatest hustler I ever knew outside of America." It is announced that no change will be made in the character of the paper, but the New York *Evening Post* remarks skeptically that it "is very much as if the owner of the New York *Journal* should purchase *The Tribune* — all the protestations that might be made could not persuade the public that radical alterations of policy and of method would not ensue." *The Tribune* says of the sale:



CYRIL ARTHUR PEARSON,

Whose success as a publisher of halfpenny newspapers has caused almost a revolution in English journalism. His latest shock to the nation is his purchase of the London *Times*.

"*The Times* has been more than a newspaper; it has been an institution. Its influence upon the history of the British Empire, and, therefore, of the world, in the last hundred years has been greater than any good judge could estimate without danger of being charged with exaggeration by the uninformed or the unthinking. To transform *The Times* would seem to a large part of the English nation much like rebuilding Westminster Abbey or one of the great universities, and would give an unwelcome shock to the whole world. . . . That under the altered management it will continue unbroken the splendid traditions and lofty spirit which for more than a century have made it the world's foremost newspaper will be a wide-spread and earnest desire."

The Evening Post gives an idea of the character of *The Times* in the following paragraphs:

"Its influence had visibly declined, yet it retained a prestige not equaled by that of any other newspaper in existence.

"It was, in the first place, the favored means of publicity for the leading men of the time. If Carlyle or Swinburne had a letter to write to any newspaper, it was certain to be sent to *The Times*. So with great ecclesiastics and scientists, educators and physicians, philanthropists and publicists. Furthermore, the columns of *The Times* were a sort of refuge for the opprest of other nations. Manifestos from Egypt and Bulgaria and Macedonia and Montenegro were regularly sent to it. This naturally heightened its fame. But its supreme reputation was won by its unexampled corps of foreign correspondents. These were not alone special

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envoys, such as war correspondents, of whom *The Times* has had some famous ones, from Nasmyth and Russell down. Its unique and splendid contribution to journalism was that daily page of telegrams from all over the world, sent by competent men in its employ. Its readers might feel sure that, if anything of importance happened anywhere, *The Times* would be certain to have a correspondent on the spot to telegraph an intelligent account. Its information was often earlier and fuller than that of the Government. Dr. Morrison in China more than once set the Prime Minister right as to facts. Blowitz was a sort of unaccredited ambassador to France, and let *The Times* into many a secret of diplomacy. His securing for it in advance a copy of the Treaty of Berlin was one of the most famous 'scoops' of newspaper history.

"Above and beyond all these titles to distinction, there was for years a quality in *The Times* which really gained for it the name of 'The Thunderer.' This was its ability to hit English public opinion between wind and water. When it spoke, its voice was really that of England."

A SIGNALMAN'S EXPLANATION OF OUR RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

THE 5,000 deaths and 76,286 injuries credited to our railways during the past twelve months by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission are figures which stand, in the words of the report, as "a world-wide reproach to the railroad profession in America." Last year, when similar statistics were published, the press were peremptory in their demand for more adequate rules and safety devices as means of checking a crying scandal. Now J. O. Fagan, a railroad signalman, reminds us that no amount of reform along these lines can be effective while the present habit of "taking chances" prevails among railroad employees. "It must be confest," says Mr. Fagan, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, that "we railroad men are to blame" for most of the preventable accidents. In almost every such case, he tells us, rules of the road exist which, if obeyed, would have made the accident impossible. But these rules, he says, are treated by the trainmen as *permissive* rather than *positive*. Moreover, "there is practically no out-on-the-road supervision on American railroads"—and consequently "negligence of all kinds is practically unchecked." At this point, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Fagan's confession becomes "a terrible indictment of our railway management."

Fundamentally, Mr. Fagan asserts, the problem of the efficient and safe running of trains is "not a question of rules and safety devices, but of personal conduct and habits of thought." To quote further:

"In every-day life when a man fails to make a satisfactory score with a first-class gun we do not place the blame on the gun. If we desire greater efficiency in marksmanship we direct our attention to the man. But in the railroad business such commonplace logic does not seem to apply. When a man violates an unmistakable rule or runs a signal with disastrous results, there immediately arises on all sides a peremptory demand for a different kind of rule or an improved signal. Public opinion, with little understanding of the issues at stake, has a constant tendency to blame systems and managements. Even the railroad commissioners, agreeing with or responsive to this public sentiment, almost invariably recommend improvements along these lines. In this way for many years attention has been concentrated upon the machinery of management, its rules and safety appliances, and the personality of the men has been sidetracked. . . . . .

"Now the regulations relating to the running and protection of trains are very similar on all railroads, and therefore the following rule taken from one of our current working time-tables may be looked upon as thoroughly representative.

"'A freight-train must not leave a station to follow a passenger-train until five minutes after the departure of said passenger-train.'

"To any ordinary thinker this rule will appear to be plain, positive, and for the most part necessary. Yet as a matter of fact no attention whatever is paid to it either by enginemen, by conductors, or for that matter by superintendents. Its violation has been the cause of collisions and loss of life, but that does not seem to bother us, for we continue to disregard it. Let us take another illustration.

"At the point where the writer has been employed for many years, there is a junction of four-track and two-track systems. The rule for the handling of trains at this point is as follows:

"'All trains will approach and enter upon four-track sections under complete control.'

"There is nothing misleading or uncertain about this rule. The instructions to enginemen are positive. The towermen at these points understand how necessary and important this rule is. Besides, it is the written result of the experience of the officials. Nevertheless, it is totally and consistently ignored by enginemen. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, the rules I have quoted and the interpretation put upon them by railroad men can not be taken as examples standing alone, for they are merely illustrations of a principle that covers the whole cautionary field in our railroads. In some way we have got it into our heads that these rules are *permissive*, not *positive*. This permissive principle means the exercise of our own judgment according to circumstances, regardless of the rule. Acting under the influence of this principle, the flagman protects his train to the very letter of the rule when it is manifestly necessary, but when, in his opinion, it is not, he takes chances. In this way he forms a habit of using his own judgment in regard to a positive rule. Sooner or later this means a preventable accident. . . . . .

"Railroad managers, therefore, sooner or later will come to understand that the one thing needed in the railroad business at the present day is to educate employees to appreciate the fact that successful and safe railroading in the future will have to depend, not upon the multiplication of safety devices or the reconstruction of rules, but upon the personal effort and conduct of conscientious, alert, and careful men.

"Meanwhile, thought counts, and it is a good idea for practical railroad men to look into and study these problems, each according to his ability and the light that is in him."

CAN GOVERNOR JOHNSON UNITE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

GOV. JOHN A. JOHNSON, of Minnesota, in his recent declaration for immediate tariff reform, "has struck the keynote of the next national campaign, and chosen the ground upon which the struggle between the people and predatory wealth must be fought," confidently asserts the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which is convinced, moreover, that "there is none but he to lead the Democratic party to victory." This sentiment finds enough echoes in the Democratic press to suggest to the Savannah *News* (Dem.) that Governor Johnson has been selected by the anti-Bryan wing as the most promising instrument with which to deliver the party from its present leadership. "We find more and more reason for believing that Governor Johnson is the man whom wisdom dictates as the Democratic leader in 1908," remarks the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), which points out that a fight along the lines suggested by the Governor "would have the peculiar advantage of not only uniting Democrats, but dividing Republicans."

Altho months ago Governor Johnson was revealed to the country as the famous "dark horse" for the Presidential race about which Colonel Watterson had aroused the public's curiosity, the nearest approach to a definite launching of his boom came only a few days ago when the New York *World* (Dem.) published with acclaim his call for tariff reform. In this he says:

"It must be apparent that our present tariff, while mainly responsible for the existence of the trusts, is, in addition, a tax upon the masses for the benefit of the few.

"The farming of taxes in France, before the Revolution, was no more iniquitous than is our present tariff system. 1908 will be a memorable year for the struggle of equal right and American ideals; the year will see tariff reform accomplished or well under way, for if the present Congress does not at the present session make substantial reductions the people in November will elect those pledged so to do."

In bringing tariff revision prominently forward as a party issue

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at this juncture, when "the Republicans are clearly on the defensive," Governor Johnson "has demonstrated his political sagacity," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), which finds that his declaration "has been favorably commented upon by Democratic leaders throughout the country." Not in many years, says the New York *World*, has the Democratic party had so hopeful an opportunity. Thus:

"Not this year may Republican standpatters point to the highest average tariff rate America has ever known as the 'maker of prosperity.' Most people have always suspected that American prosperity was due to industry, to thrift, to the wide diffusion of intelligence, to nature's bounty in a broad domain. They now know that an excessive tariff—'mother of trusts,' as the late Henry Havemeyer called it—has made war on prosperity by stimulating speculation and raising unendurably the cost of living. The woman with the market-basket elected Grover Cleveland President. She has not lost her power."

Of Governor Johnson's availability *The World* says:

"His administration as Governor has been characterized by a radical sanity which seems to have won the confidence of all classes. He has never used his executive power for partizan advantage. A Republican Senate has confirmed his appointments to office without a dissenting vote. He was one of the leaders in the interstate movement for reformed insurance legislation after the Armstrong investigation. He advocated and signed the Two-cent Fare Bill which applies to all Minnesota railroads, yet the business interests of the State trust him, and James J. Hill is a warm advocate of his nomination for President. . . . . .

"The Scandinavian population, from which Governor Johnson sprang, holds the balance of political power in Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota. These three States have 19 electoral votes, and Mr. Bryan could not possibly carry one of them. The Scandinavian influence is very strong in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Montana, which have 57 votes in the Electoral College. Mr. Bryan could not make the slightest impression on the Republican majorities of these States. There are 60,000 Scandinavian voters in Chicago alone and 85,000 in Illinois. Under normal political conditions such as existed before Mr. Bryan became the leader of the Democratic party, they might perhaps turn the State. . . . . .

"No Democratic candidate for President can be elected in 1908 unless he wins 95 electoral votes from States carried by Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"But how can we pry him off?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

"Mr. Bryan can not possibly do it. In the present demoralized and disintegrated condition of the party perhaps no Democrat can do it; but there are Democrats who can come nearer it than Mr. Bryan, and one of them is John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota. In the two great debatable States of New York and New Jersey he would be at least 100,000 votes stronger than Mr. Bryan. . . . . .

"Here is a Democrat who has twice carried one of the great Republican strongholds of the country. He might carry his own State, which is more than Mr. Bryan can do. If nominated for President he would carry every State that Mr. Bryan could carry, and he would give his party a fighting chance in States where Mr. Bryan's candidacy would mean a Republican walkover.

"Is it thinkable that the qualifications and availability of John A. Johnson for President will receive no consideration from the Democratic delegates at Denver? We refuse to believe it. A national convention of lunatics and imbeciles would show more sense than that."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA.

"By temperament, character, and record," says the Baltimore *News*, "he is of just the type needed to bring the Democratic party together again on a strong platform."

Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, agrees with Governor Johnson that tariff reform will be the issue of 1908; and the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) reminds us that "on that issue the party has won twice—its only victories in fifty years." The true line of attack upon the trusts, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "is based upon the removal of the tariff foundation upon which they are built." But the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) is puzzled to know "why Mr. Johnson should be picked up by certain elements of the Democracy antagonistic to Mr. Bryan," since "he has views very like Mr. Bryan's, without having his great acquaintance, popularity, and initiative." "Can he be," asks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "another Parker to the East, another Bryan to the West?" If he can, it adds, "he is the Man of the Hour for the National Democratic clubs' missionary dinners."

The aim of the Republican leaders, it will be remembered, is to keep the tariff question in the background until after the election. In the mean while Senator Beveridge is trying to put through a bill providing for a tariff commission, which might largely remove the question from the field of partizan politics.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

THE force of the Supreme Court's decision against the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Law seems to be considerably diminished, in the view of the press, by the fact that the majority, as the Brooklyn *Standard Union* puts it, "is made up of learned justices who agree on the conclusion while utterly repudiating one another's reasoning." The New York *Tribune* believes, after a careful survey of the conflicting opinions, that a new employers' liability law can be drawn that will meet the ideas of a majority of the court, and so thinks the Philadelphia *Record*; but the Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers the wreck hopeless, and finds no reason "for supposing that the statute nullified could be amended in such a way as to meet the objections which have proved fatal to its validity." The New York *Globe* gives up the riddle and assures its readers that they have the "happy privilege of unrestricted speculation" on the puzzle.

President Roosevelt is not in despair, however, the Washington

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correspondents report, and he is represented as framing a new bill, with the aid of Secretary Taft, Attorney-General Bonaparte, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will soon be sent to Congress with a special message urging its enactment. Senator Knox has already introduced a bill drawn to meet the objections of the Supreme Court, but he is said to be willing to withdraw it if the Administration measure proves satisfactory.

The law declared unconstitutional on January 6 was approved on June 11 last, and made common carriers engaged in interstate commerce liable for injuries to employees resulting from negligence of officers or employees or defects in equipment. Contributory negligence, if slight, should not bar recovery of damages, and all questions of contributory negligence were to be determined by the jury.

The Court's decision was reached by the familiar vote of five to four, Justice White announcing the decision. Justice Day alone, however, coincided with Justice White's view. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham agreed that the law was unconstitutional, but reached that conclusion by a different line of reasoning. Justice Moody held that the law was constitutional at all points, Justices Harlan and McKenna held that it was constitutional, but applied only to employees who were themselves engaged at the time in interstate commerce, and Justice Holmes read still a different dissenting opinion. Justice White intimated that the statute contained some provisions that were constitutional and others which were not, but held that they could not very well be separated, and thought the Court could not be expected to rewrite legislation. He pointed out that a law covering all the employees of a railroad doing interstate business would touch many clerks, shop hands, and others whose work is a matter of State concern and wholly independent of interstate commerce, and he went on to say of the law in question:

"It assumes that because one engages in interstate commerce he thereby endows Congress with power not delegated to it by the Constitution; in other words, with the right to legislate concerning matters of purely State concern. It rests upon the conception that the Constitution destroyed that freedom of commerce which it was its purpose to preserve, since it treats the right to engage in interstate commerce as a privilege which can not be availed of except upon such conditions as Congress may prescribe, even altho the conditions would be otherwise beyond the power of Congress. It is apparent that if the contention were well founded it would extend the power of Congress to every conceivable subject, however inherently local, would obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution, and would destroy the authority of the States as to all conceivable matters which from the beginning have been and must continue to be under their control so long as the Constitution endures.

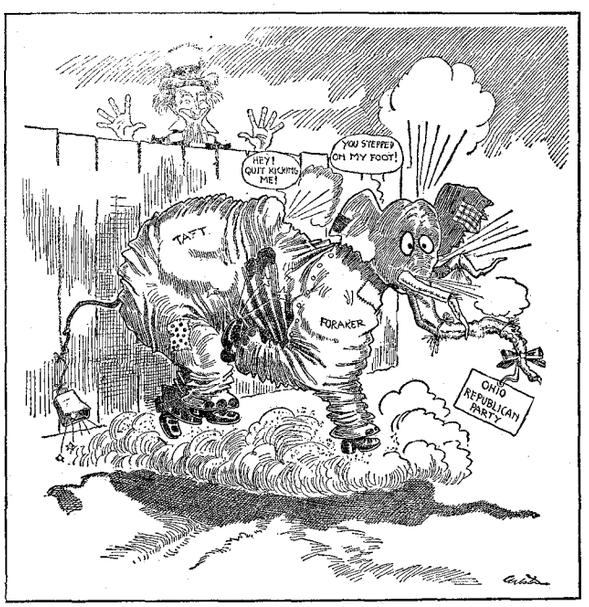
"Concluding as we do, the statute, while it embraces subjects within the authority of Congress to regulate commerce, also includes subjects not within its constitutional power and that the two are so interblended in the statute that they are incapable of separation, we are of the opinion that the courts below rightly held the statute to be repugnant to the Constitution and non-enforceable; and the judgments below are therefore affirmed."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) takes this hopeful view:

"We have no doubt that in time we shall have a broad and comprehensive Federal employers' liability law which will cover not only common carriers, but employers of other classes. How long it will be until this stage in our federalistic tendency has been reached can not be foretold, but the past is an assurance that the day will come. In the mean time the fight for an adequate liability law to govern interstate railroads will go on. Justice White's opinion indicates a possibility of so amending the proposed law as to make it valid, and it is pleasant to note that Senator Knox of this State had no sooner read the opinion and decree than he introduced into the Senate a bill which will meet and overcome objections of the court and pass muster. Mr. Knox's skill as a lawyer creates a presumption that any measure he draws up will meet all constitutional tests, and labor will give him full credit if he succeeds in wresting victory from the jaws of defeat by securing the enactment of an employers' liability bill which shall successfully run the Supreme-Court gantlet."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* also thinks some such legislation inevitable. It says:

"It is of the greatest public importance that railroads be made liable for accidents to their employees due to any negligence or error of any of their officers, employees, or agents, or due to defects of equipment. The best way to establish such responsibility is through a Federal law, for in this way alone can the responsibility be made uniform, as it should be. If Congress can not accomplish all that is necessary by enacting a new law this winter, it is to be hoped that in the course of time a more progressive spirit will enable the Supreme Court to clean away some of the cobwebs in which the confused arguments of the majority members were entangled in the recent decision, and that then a more consistent



A LITTLE TROUBLE WITH THE ELEPHANT IN OHIO.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE ARMY OFFICERS NOT THE ONLY ONES.
The fat political colonels are having their troubles, too.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

TROUBLES AT THE START.

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interpretation of the scope of the interstate-commerce clause will be possible."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, disapproves of such legislation and declares that "State liability laws ought to be as good for railroad employees as for factory employees."

What effect will this decision have on the general movement for Federal control of business through the "interstate-commerce" clause of the Constitution? The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the decision of the court is "cheering" to those who are trying to resist "the revolutionary ideas of Mr. Roosevelt." And the Washington *Herald* remarks:

"We judge that the reasoning of the majority opinion will apply with equal force to the law passed at the last session of Congress at the request of the President regulating hours of labor of railroad employees. At all events, one of the objections raised to that law while under discussion in Congress was that it would affect railroads engaged in intrastate commerce equally with those engaged in interstate commerce. If this objection prove valid, then that law also tends, to quote Justice White, to 'obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution.' Will it be the next to fall under the guillotine of the Supreme Court?"

The Baltimore *Sun* believes the President's policies are "badly crippled by this decision." To quote:

"It is a serious, if not a final, blow to the various schemes in Congress to usurp the functions of the State legislatures and to assume the duty of regulating all the relations of employer and employee which have been advocated of late. These schemes not only look to the regulation of common carriers whose lines of transportation may cross State boundaries, even as to the business that is transacted entirely within the territory of one State, but they are also designed to regulate factories which make goods that are sold beyond the State in which they are made. The President and Secretary Root have advocated the change of the Constitution by judicial interpretation so as to increase the power of Congress to regulate transportation and business. The decision just rendered does not encourage the belief that the Supreme Court will lend itself to any such plan."

TWO BILLS FOR CURRENCY REFORM

TWO rival currency bills are now claiming the attention of Congress, and each has its critics as well as its champions among the press. That fathered by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, provides for an emergency issue of currency in times of financial stringency, and, because it attempts no radical reform of our present currency system, is said to find favor in both the Senate and the House. It is assailed by many of the press, however, on the ground that it is merely an emergency measure, "drawn together," as the New York *Globe* remarks, "according to no consistent principle," and likely, by its passage, to stave off any measure of real reform. "It seeks to mitigate a crisis after the crisis has arisen," complains *The Tribune;* but the Washington *Herald* consoles itself with the thought that it is probably "the best that can be done under existing political conditions." While many papers, like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, thus condemn the bill as a "makeshift," others, like the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *North American*, attack it more bitterly on the ground that "it would work mainly to the benefit of Wall-Street gamblers."

Of quite another sort are the objections to the bill drawn up by Representative Fowler, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. This measure, instead of being a compromise, is so sweeping and comprehensive that little hope, apparently, is entertained of its passage. "It is based upon absolutely sound principles of banking and of issuing bank currency," affirms *The Journal of Commerce*, which finds the "supreme merit" of the bill in the fact that it "provides for replacing entirely the bond-secured circulation of the National banks with 'guaranteed credit notes' of the banks, resting on their own credit and resources, backed by a guarantee fund deposited with the Government, and made secure by an effective system of redemption." Mr. Fowler's bill "will be objected to on the ground that it attempts too much," and that "the time is not ripe" for so sweeping a reform, says the New

INVENTOR ALDRICH EXHIBITS A WORKING MODEL.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

York *Times*, which for its own part has no patience with this form of reasoning. The thing to be considered, it urges, is "whether the bill is sound, whether in operation it would provide a safe and elastic currency." The measure's "distinctive merits" are thus summarized by *The Times:*

"1. It provides for the retirement of the bond-secured circulation, a system of currency issue that our experience proves to be unsafe in times of financial stress, and which is at all times open to serious objection.

"2. It provides for the ultimate retirement of United States notes—greenbacks. The greenbacks ought long ago to have been retired.

"3. It provides for the issue of 'National bank guaranteed credit notes,' secured by a 25-per-cent. reserve in lawful money in the central reserve cities, and a 15-per-cent. reserve for banks not situated in central reserve cities, and by a guarantee fund deposited at Washington. The notes thus secured will be issued or retired readily in prompt response to the varying demands of the country's business. The necessity of new note issues would in the first instance be judged by the banks of the redemption agency districts established all over the country. The safeguards against overissue—inflation—appear to be effective, and as the notes are redeemable in gold, and are receivable at par in all parts of the United States precisely like the present banknotes, their quality as a medium of exchange would seem to be beyond question."

Senator Aldrich's bill provides for an emergency issue of banknotes (not to exceed $250,000,000) which will be secured by State, municipal, or railroad bonds, and taxed at the rate of one-half per cent. per month. The issuance of this emergency currency would be at the discretion of the Controller of the Currency. In view of certain financial and political limitations imposed by circumstances, claims *The Wall Street Journal*, the Senator's bill, altho merely "a simple emergency measure constructed along the lines of least resistance," is "a most important contribution to the business machinery of the country"; and the New York *Globe* admonishes the "flaw-hunters" to restrain their captious propensities lest they "again create such confusion that Congress will again do nothing." To the Philadelphia *North American*, however, the bill "is

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worse than a futility—it is a snare." To proceed with this indictment:

"The so-called country banks, whose business is confined largely to commercial paper—that is to say, to the productive interests of the nation—seldom hold any of the securities prescribed for use under the Aldrich measure. Therefore, if in time of emergency such institutions sought to relieve the local and general situation by new banknote issues, they would be forced to pay out their surplus resources into Wall Street, overloaded always with these and every form of securities.

"Wall Street still owes the country half a billion, and holds more than a billion of securities—good, bad, and worse. Not daring as yet to attempt to force the 'cats and dogs' variety on the country, it merely prompts its Congressional spokesmen to offer a palpable scheme to unload upon the Government a part of its paper burden."

The New York *World* joins in the attack. We read:

"Under this plan Edward H. Harriman, who tried to unload Chicago & Alton bonds on the savings banks of this State, could find a depository for them in the Treasury. Wall-Street promoters need only print bonds, lobby at Albany to get them on the list of securities permitted to savings banks, make a 'market price' by wash sales, secure permission to deposit them in Washington, and issue in 'money' 75 per cent. of their artificial value. What a relief to gamblers who have paid as high as 200 per cent. interest, to issue their own money for one-half of 1 per cent. a month!"

The whole principle of the thing, says *The Journal of Commerce*, is "unsound and vicious" and "it would make the bond-market more of a factor in influencing emergency circulation than the actual needs of the situation."

APPROVAL OF THE PETTIBONE ACQUITTAL

NOT even the most bitter newspaper critics of the Western Federation of Miners venture to say that George A. Pettibone, who was acquitted on January 5 of conspiring to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, should have been found guilty. The New York *Sun* itself devotes half a column to editorial remark on the verdict without saying anything stronger than to observe that the acquittals of Haywood and Pettibone have "made the prophecies of unfair treatment in which the friends of Haywood had indulged so freely seem ridiculous." After these two acquittals the prosecution has decided not to press its case against Moyer, and it has been dismissed.

But while the verdict of not guilty is approved, the approval seems to be due more to the feeling that the evidence was insufficient than to a feeling that the accused men are wholly innocent. Thus the Sacramento *Union* says:

"The Haywood and Pettibone trials appear to have established with considerable certainty the truth that the 'inner circle' of the Western Federation of Miners did confederate, combine, and conspire together to 'remove' persons who were looked upon as objectionable enemies to that order, and so effectually that they might come not back in the flesh, but the trials left at least a reasonable doubt as to whether Steunenberg was 'removed' by the act of these men. A verdict of not guilty in such a case is far from a vindication."

Both sides, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares, "have in the past been guilty of gross excesses," and "the verdict should not be misinterpreted by either side as license to commit further outrages, for the West is grown tired of industrial terrorism and barbarities and the era of ruffians and cutthroats is near its close." The view of the press in general is well put by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thus:

"It was impossible to get a jury to convict a man on the virtually uncorroborated evidence of Orchard, a moral monster quite capable of any amount of perjury with a view to saving his own neck, or of malignantly trying to drag others to the gallows with him for a crime which he committed on his own hook. Fair trials have now been had; and all who, as desirable citizens, trust and respect the courts, must accept and stand by the conclusion that the accused heads of the Western Federation of Miners, however censurable in some regards their general methods and management of that organization may have been, are innocent of the murder of Steunenberg.

"That they have been put in extreme peril of their lives in this case is primarily due to a general reputation for countenancing violent methods and radical doctrines; and the public, generally gratified, we believe, for the credit of human nature at their acquittal of complicity in a dastardly and diabolical deed, has a right to expect that they will mend their methods where they need mending and look henceforth to the courts which have protected them and secured them in their square deal for redress of wrongs."

The Socialist press are jubilant over the verdict. *The Worker* (New York) attributes the acquittal to the increased strength and better organization of the working class, as contrasted with their failure to save the Haymarket rioters from the gallows twenty years ago. The Chicago *Socialist* demands that the President now apologize to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone for calling them "undesirable citizens," and says that the jury has put upon him "the stamp of coward and accomplice of assassins." It adds sweepingly:

"They put the stamp of LIAR upon such magazines as *Collier's* and *McClure's*, and upon the great mass of the newspapers of this country.

"Yet not one of these individuals or publications has shown any signs of repentance, has apologized for the cowardly, murderous assault it made upon these men.

"On the contrary, we see *The Record-Herald* gloating with ill-concealed joy because the two years of illegal, unjust imprisonment of Pettibone has brought him to the shadow of the grave.

"Balked of their prey, they snarl as they see it escape their clutches.

"The workers may well remember the lesson of this fight. It has taught them that from the capitalist class, its press, its pulpit, its executives, it need expect nothing. It has taught them that WHEN THEY ARE UNITED THEY NEED ASK FOR NOTHING, BUT CAN TAKE WHAT THEY WISH."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOT lead, but brass, was the predominant substance in the Druce "mystery."—*New York Mail.*

GEORGIA citizens will soon have the Drink Demon on the hip in more ways than one.—*Washington Post.*

IT is asserted that there are 270 active volcanoes in the world, not including the men who have a disposition like Chancellor Day's.—*Washington Post.*

THE St. Louis experiment of sending crazy women out shopping for relief is probably calculated on the principle of setting a greater frenzy to cure the less.—*New York World.*

ACCORDING to George Fred Williams, "there are plenty of good Democrats left." No doubt about it. The main trouble is they are tired of getting left.—*Washington Post.*

ABOUT the first of next June several Republicans will realize that their Presidential booms only made work for the clerks who looked after the press clippings.—*Washington Post.*

THE Governor of Maryland scents "a demand for the elimination of the ignorant, unreflecting, thriftless negro vote." How about the white vote of the same class?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE manager of a high-altitude railroad promises a daily carload of snow for the Democratic convention at Denver next July. It is greatly preferable to frost formed on the premises.—*New York Post.*

THE point that the Navy's colliers ought to be commanded by coal-dealers also seems to be well taken, but not many of them might care to exchange the rank of coal baron for that of rear-admiral.—*Washington Post.*

A NORTHERN railroad, charged with failure to water stock, has entered a plea of guilty. The explanation that the unwatered stock was of the four-footed variety is probably unnecessary.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A NEW YORK physician says the prevalence of heart disease is especially noticeable among men who stick too close to their desks. Then there is no reason to fear an epidemic of that trouble among Federal officeholders who are busy with national politics.—*Washington Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A TOTTERING DOUMA

WILL the Third Russian Parliament share the fate of its two predecessors? Already more than one rumor of impending dissolution have appeared in the quasi-official newspapers, while the organs of the Extreme Right, of the ultra-loyal Monarchists, have openly threatened it and claimed unquestionable authority for their assertion that it has disappointed and displeased the Czar and the higher bureaucracy. The "opposition" press, the Constitutional and advanced Liberal organs, have been expressing the same view of the situation. They, too, think that the Douma is to prove short-lived, because it has on some occasions exhibited independence and boldness.

The *Rossia*, the organ of Prime Minister Stolypine, is very pessimistic about the "serviceableness" of the Douma. It says that "apparently proper national representation is not yet a fact," and that the patience of the people may be sorely taxed by the present assembly. The *Novoye Vremya* is angry with the Octoberists because of their indecision and unwillingness to form a stable, permanent majority with the aid of the Right. It says:

"At first everything went well. A center was in the course of formation, consisting of the Rightists, the Moderates, and the Octoberists. The officers were elected by a majority, and the work began. . . . But since the tactics of the Octoberists have become utterly uncertain, devoid of any positive element, . . . it is plain that the Douma is without a compact majority, and hence there is no assurance that it is capable of successful work."

The greatest offense of the Octoberists is their refusal to recognize the "autocracy" of the Czar. This is bitterly condemned by the official and semiofficial press. The *Zuamia*, an organ which claims the direct approval of the Czar, says about this particular "crime":

"The Octobrists had resolved to destroy the monarchy and at the same time ruin the country. There is only one thing to do—disperse the treasonable Douma and expel from politics all aliens and all enemies of the autocracy. Moreover, the future Doumas must be definitely reduced to advisory and consultative functions."

Other Conservative papers have been milder in their criticisms, but their tone is distinctly hostile. The "pliant" Octoberists are not accommodating enough, and in critical situations, one writer says, they appear as junior Cadets.

But the Cadet organs, especially the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), whose leading writer is Prof. Paul Milukoff, now head of the Cadet group in the Douma, are not at all pleased with the Octoberists, whom they think irresolute and timid. The *Riech* admits that the Government is dissatisfied with the Octoberists, but it has no sympathy with them. "Poor Octoberists!" it sarcastically exclaims; "they have striven so hard, yet they are so severely censured!"

Another occasion for a plain threat of dismissal arose in connection with the request of a Douma committee for particulars of the huge naval budget, or scheme for rebuilding Russia's Navy. The request was declared by the Minister of Marine to be an impertinence, and "if persisted in," he said, "it will lead to the dismissal of both chambers." This threat has surprized even the moderate newspapers, which can not see any impropriety in so natural a request, if the Douma is to have any power or function worthy of the name. The *Riech*, in a series of long editorials, contrasts the present situation with that of two years ago and argues that the Government has forgotten all its promises of reform, adopted a new course, which is absolutely reactionary, and hopes to restore, practically if not nominally, the absolutist-bureaucratic régime. Not one, it says, of the promises of the October manifesto has been fulfilled, and yet to-day the Cabinet comes to the country without any proposals that can be called progressive, in spite of its boast that the "Revolution" is a thing of the past and the country is pacified, except for robberies and sheer vulgar crime that have nothing to do with politics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH VIEW OF OUR NAVY

NATURALLY enough the English people have been deeply interested in Mr. Henry Reuterdahl's strictures on the American Navy, its ships, and its *personnel*. The English Admiralty authorities have frequently been subjected to similar attacks, says the London *Times*, which are not to be taken too seriously, altho they may not be unheeded. Thus we read:

"It is perhaps inevitable that an awakening of public interest in matters naval should tend to disturb the complacency of official optimism and inertia, and even to instil exaggerated alarms into timid minds which have never fully realized that, every modern war-ship being essentially a compromise, it is seldom difficult for an expert critic to make it appear that the several elements involved in the compromise might have been much more skilfully and efficiently combined. Our own experience in these matters may entitle us to counsel our American cousins not to take the criticisms of Mr. Reuterdahl and *The Navy* either too seriously or too lightly, to remember that he who never makes mistakes never makes anything, and to reflect that the history of modern naval construction in all countries is very largely a history of mistakes and of their patient and progressive correction. . . . . .

NEPTUNE—"This ocean doesn't look very Pacific!"
—*Rire* (Paris).

"There is no such thing as finality or perfection in war-ship construction. The whole question is a relative and comparative one. Even the *Dreadnought* design has its critics of repute, and still more has the *Invincible* design. We would not, however, on that account depreciate or belittle well-informed American criticism of American war-ships any more than we would do the same by similar criticisms of our own ships. But we would point out that all such criticisms must needs be rather relative than absolute, that admitted defects are not necessarily a negation of fighting efficiency, that, even when all such defects are admitted and noted either for immediate correction or for avoidance in the future, there remains in all modern war-ships not avowedly obsolete a very large residue of fighting efficiency which no competent critic can justly ignore or honestly deny."

Dealing with the President's views on the age of naval officers high in command, the same writer remarks:

"The advanced age of officers in high command is an evil which can only be remedied, it would seem, by some drastic revision of

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what President Roosevelt himself has called 'the present archaic system of promotion.' It is an evil which must affect more or less seriously all navies in time of peace, since neither can any system of promotion be so rapid in time of peace as it is in war, nor does the service of a navy in peace time afford any such effective way of sifting the wheat from the chaff as war by its very nature provides. There are many ways of mitigating it, some of which we have tried ourselves at various times with varying degrees of success.

"It would be presumptuous to offer advice, but we can not doubt that the good sense of the American people will very soon find a satisfactory solution of the problem."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF INDIA

IT would seem as if India is waking up to the idea that any great social or political reformation is impossible without the cooperation of the Hindu women. Woman in India has so far been a somewhat neglected factor. The two sexes have been separated by a profound gulf. This circumstance has suddenly become realized by those social and political reformers who at present are agitating in that vast empire which extends from the Himalayas to Ceylon. It is noteworthy that the importance of female influence is being learned from the example of England and especially of America.

Before India can be reformed socially and politically, says Mr. K. Natarajan in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), the women of the country must be educated as they are in the United States. The great deficiency in the present reform movement of India lies in the illiteracy of the women. India must be Americanized in this respect before it can be radically and fundamentally emancipated. To quote this writer's words on the Americanization of Hindustan:

"It is needless for me to point out that in all reforms affecting family life the cooperation of women is essential, and that without such cooperation little can be achieved. The present illiteracy of about eighty per cent. of our women constitutes an insuperable bar to progress in any direction. Altho, I believe, few intelligent persons are to be found nowadays who hold that education is harmful to women, we do not find the same earnestness in the cause of the education of daughters as of sons. Fees which are gladly paid for boys' education are considered prohibitive in the case of girls. The idea seems to be that, altho there is no harm in educating girls up to a certain point, it is not worth making any sacrifice for. We may send our daughters to school if there is one at our doors, charging nominal fees. Otherwise, we are not going to put ourselves to any trouble or expense about it. That seems to be the prevailing attitude, and it is a most illogical one."

In very remarkable terms the writer dwells upon the absolute necessity of giving the women of India an education which may enable them intelligently to cooperate with their husbands and brothers in the vindication of Hindu nationality. The standards of America and Europe must prevail in India before the country can attain her proper position in the rank of great nations. Thus we read:

"I have not the desire, nor is it necessary, to write a dissertation on female education, but people who take up this attitude will find in the next ten or fifteen years that they have made a tremendous mistake. The increasing stress of life can not be supported by the intelligence of man alone. The cooperation, and the intelligent cooperation, of woman alone can prevent us from succumbing to the struggle for existence which is coming over the country as the effect of its entrance into relations with the West. Our standards of life, attainments, and actions are becoming influenced by the standards of Europe and America. But while in Europe the woman is a living force, in India she is as yet a passive influence. The man's ideals lie one way, and the woman's in another. There is thus a lack of unity of aim and purpose in our national life, which is detrimental to progress. The two wheels of society must run together if the vehicle is to move."

ABUSING CANADIAN HOSPITALITY

THE Canadian Government is beginning to suspect that the steamship companies are abusing the hospitality of the Dominion for the purpose of making gain out of passage-money. Such companies are accused of offering inducements to would-be emigrants from Europe which are practically illusory. The result has been that Canada has become the dumping-ground of European incapables. A number of Bulgarians and other foreigners who were recently landed at Montreal have been sent back to Europe, and in reference to this fact the Toronto *Globe* remarks:

"Newspapers of prominence in Britain have been criticizing the Dominion severely for the many deceptive and misleading advertisements which have been circulated for the purpose of promoting British emigration to Canada. This criticism is not deserved by the Canadian Government. The bad results complained of are due to the fact that the people to whom the misleading advertisements have been addrest have not yet learned to suspect the representations of interested parties. They are in the innocent stage in which print and a semblance of official authority are regarded as guaranties of truth. They have accepted the assurances and seeming assurances of steamship agents and other interested parties until they have come to believe that Canada is a land flowing with milk and honey. They have been led to believe that those who through various weaknesses have failed in other parts of the world can come to Canada and make an easy and comfortable living. They have failed to distinguish between the accurate information of official immigration agents and the persuasive representations of men desirous only of selling transportation."

Canada, as well as the United States, has long been considered to be a country where those who have no capacity for success in Europe can achieve it under a Western sky. They change their sky, but not their nature, when they cross the ocean, says the Roman poet, and such a reflection is amplified by *The Globe* in the following terms:

"Our agents have fairly presented the conditions to be encountered in the Dominion, and have explained and advertised the offer of free land which the Dominion is still able to hold out to all in a position to engage in pioneer farming. The private enterprises that raised false hopes should have been subjected to the close scrutiny naturally applied to all sellers of merchandise. To succeed in the competitive struggle in Canada without the initial aid of capital a man must have all his faculties and must be well endowed with physical strength and vital energy. Such men need have no hesitation about coming to the Dominion, for there is abundance of room and plenty of opportunities for them. Many will succeed here who would have failed under the more crowded conditions of older countries, but the weaklings are as certain to fail here as elsewhere. Canada is not a pleasant and comfortable retreat for unfortunates unable or unwilling to work. The deportation of the Bulgarians should make this clear to intending immigrants. We sympathize with all such, but have our own quota, and think every country should care for its own unfortunates. We have room and opportunity for the active and energetic. This is made clear by our own official agents. The people of Europe must learn to discriminate between such assurances and the persuasive representations of booking agents."

DEFENSE OF CANADA'S PACIFIC COAST—Canada is waking up to the fact that she has a Pacific coast needing defense, yet she has not the wherewithal to defend it. There is a tone half of envy, half of admiration in the Canadian press comments on the cruise of Admiral Evans. The failure of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Tokyo to adjust the immigration question of Vancouver intensifies the anxiety of the Dominion. A fear is exprest that Canada will be compelled eventually to look on helplessly while a yellow Chile is being built up on her Pacific borders. *The Canadian Gazette* (Ottawa) may be said to voice the public opinon of many thoughtful politicians and publicists in the following utterance:

"For Canadians, the salient fact is that her great neighbor,

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whose territory and interests touch her territory and interests at almost every point, is asserting her naval predominance, and asserting it in a region which will unquestionably be the scene of the most monentous trade competition of the near future. To Canada no less than to the United States is the Pacific a home sea. Canada has her own commercial arrangements with Japan, her own state-aided steamship connections with the Far East, and her trade across the Pacific must be a material factor in her national development. For the defense of these interests Canada now looks entirely to the motherland, and, in the absence of cooperative naval defense arrangements with the British Admiralty, the British war-ships in the Pacific seas of the Dominion have given place to the war-ships of the United States. Britain guards the high seas; Canada's coasts nobody guards."

ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT IN JAPAN

A GREAT sensation has been created in London by a speech made before the Kobé Chamber of Commerce by Count Okuma. Altho the chauvinistic remarks credited to the Count have since been denied, yet, as they were reported by independent journals whose representatives were present, the leading English newspapers comment on the speech as if something of the sort had fallen from the lips of the ex-Premier. He is alleged to have pointed to India as oppressed by the English and looking to Japan for help, and to have added that the treasures of India are now within reach of Japan, who should seize the opportunity. His words, as reported in the Kobé *Herald*, are as follows:

"India and the South Sea would also be very good markets for your goods. You must not be content with them, however; you should go to Europe, too, from time to time. You need not make use of foreign steamers. You can go everywhere by Japanese vessels. In this sense, the Japanese dominion extends to the Pacific, the Chinese waters, the Indian Ocean, and Korea. You can go everywhere with ease and pleasure under the protection of the Japanese fleet."

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COUNT OKUMA,

Who recently assailed America, and now attacks England. "He has an immense following," says the London *Mail*, "and his sentiments, even if irresponsible, can not fail to produce a serious effect on public opinion."

He proceeds to impress upon his hearers that a world empire is waiting for his countrymen, whose fleet is powerful enough to protect them anywhere. Then come these remarkable sentences:

"Being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from heaven, heaven may send one misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load one hundred camels, and Mohammed and Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should the Japanese not stretch out their hands toward that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world."

The London *Saturday Review*, however, is not perturbed by the Count's language. It remarks reassuringly:

"Count Okuma has the reputation of saying more than he means when he is on his legs. At a recent meeting of the Kobé Chamber of Commerce he appears to have fallen into 'a blazer' in urging his fellow-countrymen to take advantage of what he called the heaven-sent opportunity provided by the present conditions of the Indian market. He is reported as saying that 'being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection.' This is contradicted, but that he did say something of the sort seems to be proved by the accounts of independent journals whose representatives were present. We should imagine that the translation was a free rendering of a reference to the boycotting of European goods under the Swadeshi movement. Count Okuma's object throughout the speech, as in others delivered about the same time, was to support the efforts Japan is making to recover lost ground in India. Japanese exports to India do not increase, and Japanese traders with characteristic energy are investigating the cause. Count Okuma probably has no great desire to hurt England, but he has a tremendous desire to benefit Japan; and if England loses by the process—he loves not England less, but Japan the more."

Much more serious is the interpretation of Count Okuma's speech made by the London *Spectator*, in whose editorial columns the speech is quoted with the following comments:

"Now if this means anything, it means that Japan is to abandon her alliance with us, and take upon herself the task, first of protecting, and then apparently of plundering—why else talk of treasure?—the people of India."

This thoughtful weekly gives the following statesmanlike reasons why the designs Japan might have upon British India would be practically unrealizable:

"But it may be said: 'Tho Japan can not, of course, hope to drive us out by the direct method as long as we command the sea, might not she do so indirectly by fomenting disturbance? We can not count upon her remaining our ally for an indefinite period, and if she ceases to be our ally, what is to prevent her sending her clever emissaries throughout India with the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics"?' Our answer to such doleful prognostications is that they rest upon the false assumption that Asiatics are all one, and that because a man is a Japanese he will therefore be welcomed by all Indians as a man, a brother, and a deliverer. We see no such symptoms of freemasonry among white men, and we are very doubtful whether there is any such bond among Asiatics. To begin with, such a bond is not very visible in India itself. To be a native of one part of India is by no means a passport to popularity in other parts. The Sikh is not willing to do the bidding of the Bengalee, or the Bengalee that of the Mahratta, or the Madrasee that of the Pathan or the Burman, even tho the educated among them may be able to offer very cogent arguments for coöperation, and may occasionally and for certain purposes be able to obtain some small measure of cooperation. Take the matter a stage further. We have never heard that the Chinaman is specially popular in India. Indeed, there is evidence to show the contrary. The assumption of superiority generally assumed by the Chinaman in India is resented, not liked, and we see no reason to believe that if large numbers of Japanese were to spread themselves through India in order to organize their Asiatic brethren against the white man they would be welcomed as enlightened philanthropists whose whole desire was to help a people rightly struggling to be free."

The writer concludes, however, that the Japanese are loyal to England, and that no Asiatic Power can possibly weaken British domination in Hindustan. "It is to be regretted," it says, "that one who has occupied high office should indulge in foolish talk. We are convinced, however, that the Japanese Government will repudiate in the strongest possible way, not only Count Okuma's words, but his sentiments, and we are quite sure that such repudiation will be *bona fide*."

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KEEPING THE GERMAN HEAD IN THE LION'S JAWS

MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD has been making a very loud and emphatic appeal for the enlargement of the British Navy. He claims that Germany is making every effort to eclipse Great Britain as a sea Power. "The British nation floats upon the sea," and the only way to avoid conscription in England is to multiply the war-vessels. A weak navy is worse than none. Of Germany's increased naval budget he writes, in the London *Daily Mail*:

"We make no complaint against the German Government. The Germans are entirely within their rights if they decide to challenge the naval supremacy of Great Britain. We can, indeed, sympathize with them in their dissatisfaction with the *status quo*. So far from having strengthened their position in the world by building a fleet, they have weakened it; and until they can make their fleet as strong as ours or stronger, the whole German Navy is virtually a hostage in the hands of the stronger naval Power.

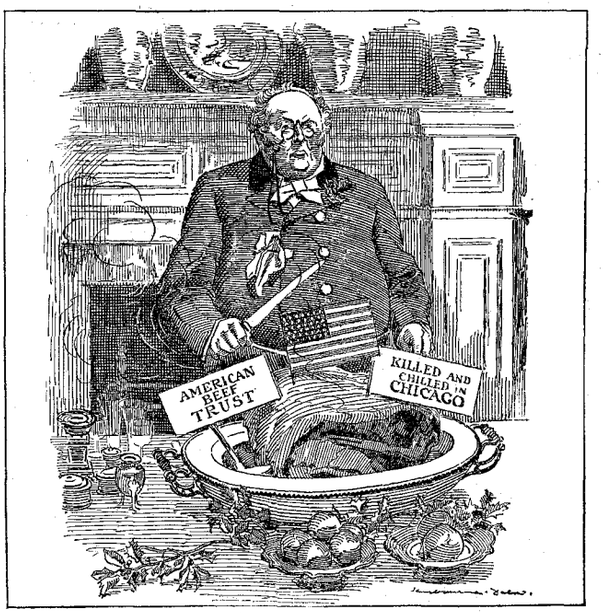
"For any Power to have a fleet on the high seas which is not the strongest fleet afloat is an increase not of strength, but of vulnerability. Take, for instance, the American Armada that is now on its way to the Pacific. It is supposed to be a menace to Japan. In reality, if it ventures into the Northern Pacific, Uncle Sam will be bound over to good behavior by the whole value of that fleet. The United States, invulnerable on land, is venturing her head into the jaws of the Japanese lion, and while the fleet remains in the Pacific the Americans will be very civil to Japan."

He thus plainly interprets the meaning of Germany's largely multiplied military expenditure inaugurated in a time of peace:

"So long as the German Navy is inferior to our own, so long the German head is within the jaws of the British lion. It is natural they should wish to reverse the position, but we naturally to preserve the *status quo*.

"It is not a question of a ship more or less. The new German naval program with its three millions increased expenditure in a time of profound peace is avowedly a proclamation to all the world that Germany means to depose us, if she can, from the position of relative superiority at sea which we now possess. We regret that she should give way to the temptation of such an impossible ambition. But that is her business. Our business is to see to it that the *status quo* is maintained.

"I regret that in commenting upon what I said in the last number of *The* [London] *Review of Reviews* some writers have imputed to me a desire to duplicate every new ship built in Germany. I meant my remark solely to apply to *Dreadnoughts*. Our lead in other craft is fairly secure. But the margin in *Dreadnoughts* is so small that the two keels for one is the formula of safety."



ALIEN CHEER.

JOHN BULL (dolefully)—"Oh, the roast beef of old England!"
—*Punch* (London).

JAPAN IN FORMOSA

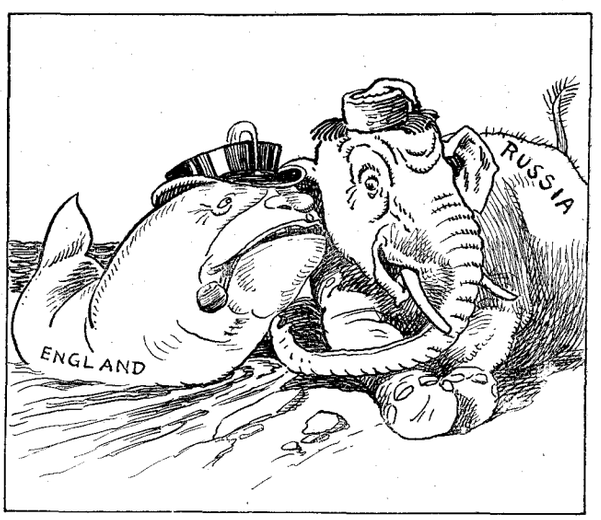
IT is scarcely possible to estimate the power of Japan in the Pacific without taking into account her work in Formosa, which she took possession of as a colony immediately after her defeat of China in 1895. A favorable view of her work there was presented in our issue for September 7 (p. 322). Now Mr. Reginald Kann, writing in the *Tour du Monde*, a Parisian weekly devoted to the description of foreign and more or less remote countries, tells us that this fertile and prosperous island has not proved an unmixt blessing to those who so ambitiously laid hands upon it. We thus translate his words on this point:

"When the Japanese took possession of Formosa they made the most praiseworthy efforts to conciliate the aborigines. The southern inhabitants of the island willingly accepted submission to their new masters; but as the northern tribes of Atayal were recalcitrant, the conquerors of China set about to destroy them. They found great difficulties in accomplishing this task. They dispatched many military expeditions against them, but without success. The savage inhabitants of the northern island were in the habit of enticing their invaders by presenting a feeble resistance until they had entangled them in the mountain fastnesses, where they cut their enemies to pieces, sometimes destroying to a man each squadron or contingent."

It is Mr. Kann's opinion that Japanese occupation has proved almost disastrous to the commercial prosperity of Formosa. In this regard he declares:

"The manufacture of tea in Formosa has been somewhat blighted since the Japanese occupation by the imposition of a double tax which the Government of Tokyo has set both upon the making and exportation of the commodity. The tea of Formosa is of two kinds, the oolong, which is exported to the United States and is the most costly tea in the world, and the pouchong, which is flavored by the jasmine and gardenia blossoms. This tea is all of it favored by Chinese consumers."

The main importance of Formosa to Japan, we are told, lies in its advantages as affording a naval base for the Japanese fleet. "Yet they live in the island," concludes Mr. Kann, "as a race apart and occupy it as a subjugated country. They jealously grind their new subjects to a position inferior to that of the natives of any other Asiatic colony."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE WHALE—"We might be very good friends, of course—but natural history forbids it."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SORROWS OF THE MIGHTY.

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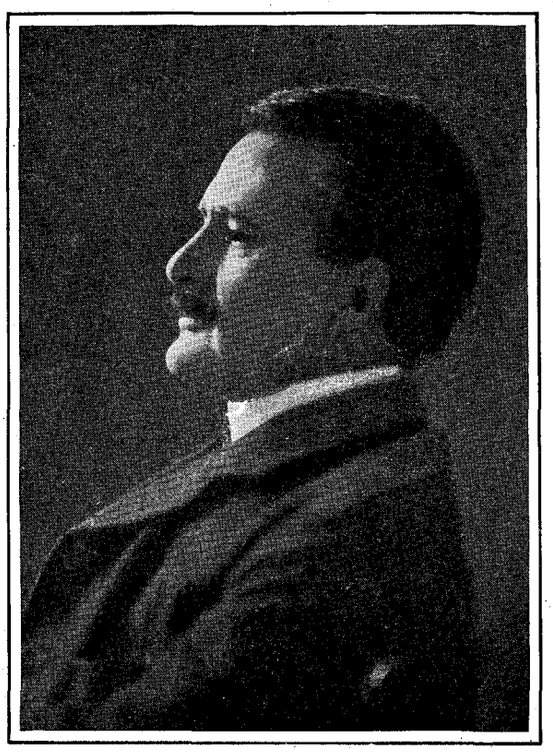
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A NOBEL PRIZE FOR AMERICAN SCIENCE

THE German press have shown a disposition to claim the award of the Nobel prize in physics for Germany, because Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, who receives it, was born in Germany. It is true that Michelson was born in Strelno, Prussia, in 1852, but he was brought to the United States when a boy, and was educated at the San Francisco high school and the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1873, so that his achievements form a legitimate part of American science. Our newspapers have given very meager and inadequate accounts of his work, a lack that is supplied by an informing article in the January *Review of Reviews*, by Herbert T. Wade, a scientific writer. He says:

"The young ensign's interest in physics and chemistry led to his detail to the teaching staff of the Academy in 1875, and it was here that he commenced his experimental work that soon developed into such importance. He was attracted especially toward the problem of the velocity of light. . . . Obtaining at an expense of $10 a small revolving mirror, with such apparatus as the Naval Academy laboratory afforded and he could construct, he made a series of determinations which gave as a mean value of the velocity of light 186,500 miles. This preliminary work so commended itself to the scientific men of the Navy that the sum of $2,000 was placed at his disposal, and special apparatus, with a small frame building in which it was installed, was constructed, so that early in the year 1879 the first observations could be made. The care taken in these experiments and the delicacy of adjustment and manipulation aroused the admiration of older physicists and astronomers, and the values obtained for the velocity of light from these observations were considered an important advance in accuracy and precision. . . . . .

"At the conclusion of these important experiments, Michelson, who by this time had reached the grade of master, was assigned to the Nautical Almanac Office in Washington, where his studies in light were continued. Then going to Europe he was able to enjoy the facilities of the laboratories of the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg and of the Collège de France and École Polytechnique, and was brought into close contact with the great physicists who then presided over these institutions. In this way he was able to develop some experimental ideas which he had previously evolved."



PROF. ALBERT A. MICHELSON,
Who takes the first Nobel science prize that comes to America.

After this, Professor Michelson devised the interferential refractometer, or, as it is now generally called, the interferometer, which measures most minute distances in terms of the wave length of light. Resigning from the Navy in 1881, he was called to the Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland, as professor of physics, where the range and scope of his experiments with the interferometer were greatly increased. In 1887 he became chairman of the section of physics of the American Association, and in the following year he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, while in 1889 the Royal Society of London conferred on him its Rumford Medal. In this year he became professor of physics in Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., where he further developed the practical use of the interferometer in the measurement of distances. To quote further:

"The accuracy of this work so appealed to Dr. B. A. Gould that when he attended the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures at Paris as the delegate of the United States in 1892 he brought the matter before the eminent physicists and meteorologists composing that body. Accordingly an invitation was extended to Professor Michelson to carry on and extend his investigation at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures at Sèvres, near Paris, with a view to determining the length of the international prototype meter in terms of the wave length of light. Professor Michelson proceeded to Paris, and in one of the laboratories of the bureau installed his apparatus. A year was spent in the careful adjustment and the making of observations, but when the latter were computed the results were most satisfactory, their harmony indicating a high degree of precision. . . .

"This research fixes the standard of length now used, independent of time and all other considerations, as the waves of light are unalterable. . . . . .

"Professor Michelson's return from this successful work at Paris enabled him to take up the organization of the department of physics of the Univeristy of Chicago, to the head of which he was appointed in 1892. . . . . .

"In connection with his spectroscopic studies he has devised a new instrument known as the échelon spectroscope, where the effects of magnetism on the light-waves and other phenomena can be studied. . . . He has also extended the use of the interferometer to astronomy in connection with the telescope; and its power to resolve the light from the various stars into particular and peculiar kinds of radiation has made it a most useful instrument. . . . . .

"While the astronomer deals with magnitudes so great that they challenge the respect and admiration, if not the understanding, of the average man, the world of science at the other end of the scale, to which the physicist working in what is known as pure science largely addresses himself, has hardly received the same general attention and appreciation. It is in this field that Professor Michelson has achieved such great success, and it bears out a remark of a famous physicist often quoted by him, 'that the future truths of physical science are to be looked for in the sixth place of decimals.'"

INSULATORS AS TARGETS.—The trouble caused by mischievous or thoughtless persons who destroy insulators on electric transmission lines by shooting at them or breaking them with stones is enlarged upon by an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago), who says:

"Vigorous steps should be taken to punish severely the men or boys who either through wanton mischief or with criminal intent take wire from transmission lines in lonely districts or destroy insulators by using them as a mark to shoot at. One instance is told by our Peoria correspondent: 'The lightning storm of last week developed trouble on the Illinois Traction Company's high-tension transmission line. The trouble was finally located, and was found to be caused by hunters shooting away the high-tension insulators. Twenty-two were found to be defective, and all had to be replaced. The company has posted a notice offering a reward

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of $50 for information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.' This is no isolated case, nor is Illinois the only State in which these depredations are committed. We have heard of some very ingenious methods adopted to take wire from poles even when transmitting current at high potential, but it would serve no useful purpose to set forth how this perverted cleverness is manifested. But the tampering with transmission circuits is a serious matter to power-generating companies, particularly exasperating because usually there is no trace of the offenders. If existing laws are inadequate, others more stringent should be enacted before the power companies resort to the last expedient of patrolling their lines by armed guards."

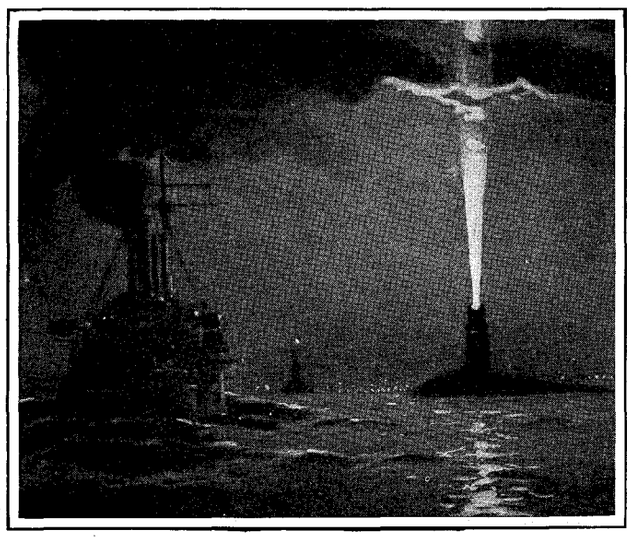
THE SEARCH-LIGHT AS A BEACON

A PROPOSED use of a vertically directed search-light as a beacon, to replace the usual form of lighthouse apparatus, is described in *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, December). While lighthouses render eminent service in securing the passage of vessels along the coast, and the constantly improved technical equipments enable them to keep pace with the demands of modern day, an increase of the projection distance, without being the cause of augmented installation and operation expenses, says this journal, would be hailed in all parts of the world. Retired Captain Arenhold recently explained to the Nautical Society of Kiel his idea of a new form of vertical beacon-light, which would not only be more effective than the present lighthouses, but would also offer economy in service, and the Imperial Ministry of Naval Affairs is contemplating extensive practical tests at Friedrichsort. Its advantages are sketched thus:

"The idea of the new signal-fire was suggested by the fact that search-lights on vessels can transmit their signals to distances of forty to fifty nautical miles, probably because, in contrast to the horizontal light cast by lighthouses, they project the light obliquely into the air.

"It is believed, therefore, that a light emitted vertically into the air can be seen to a distance of at least eighty nautical miles, this being possible without consuming as much energy as does the lighthouse. The costs of installing lighthouses would thus be saved.

"The same means could be employed for distinguishing the various signals, as are used by lighthouses—colors and periodical obscuration. It will require thorough practical tests



THE SEARCH-LIGHT AS A VERTICAL SIGNAL-FIRE.

to establish the projection distance in unfavorable weather, fog, and rain. As a military appliance, it possesses the notable advantage that, when the light is extinguished in the daytime, the enemy has not the same means of ascertaining their own immediate locality."

THE WRONG MEN FOR A FACTORY JOB

THE following extracts from an article on "Finding the Right Man," contributed by H. A. Worman to *Factory* (New York, December), are instructive and suggestive. They are from the section headed "What Men to Avoid in Hiring New Hands."

Courtesy of "Factory," New York.

INTERVIEWING APPLICANTS FOR FACTORY WORK.

The clever employment agent, we are told, begins to sift out these men even while they are waiting in the outer office. Says Mr. Worman:

"The quiet, self-contained individual who secures the chair nearest the door to the inner office and neither takes part in the conversation about him nor wastes attention on newspapers or other reading, gets a favorable mark before the agent knows his name. On the other hand, the fellow who can't keep his own counsel, who takes his neighbor into his confidence or discusses the baseball games with him—unless he be a potential salesman—is set down as one who will waste his own time and that of his fellows 'talking it over,' whether he is placed in an office or a factory department.

"The 'drifter' is glib with excuses for his various changes—the desirable man will be as brief as he is frank about the reasons for his leaving his last place. If he was discharged, he may be bitter—no capable, industrious worker can be blamed for resenting a 'pay-off' slip. But if he is sweeping in his condemnation of conditions at his last place, it is safe to reject him unless the agent knows from other sources that the case is much as he describes it. The confirmed 'knocker' usually presents his negative credentials by word of mouth; and no degree of skill can counterbalance the effect he will have in the shop or office he is assigned to.

"Nice discrimination is needed in hiring the man who is ready to take any job you can offer him. He may be desperately sincere in his promise to leave promotion and compensation entirely in your hands, but actual contact with unworthy or ill-paid tasks usually upsets his resolution. There was the foreman of a large Southern sawmill I engaged to take charge of a gang of blacksmiths in one of our plants.

"He was in appalling straits, having brought his invalid wife north and exhausted his resources so absolutely that he walked twelve miles, having no car-fare, to inquire for a laborer's job at another of our works. I learned of this incident after my first interview with him, and decided that his ability to handle men would be of use in this blacksmith-shop. The work done was rough and required no more than common intelligence to master it and direct the workmen. His gratitude was almost painful—yet it took him just six weeks to sicken of the work and announce that I would have to pay him more money, find him another place, or lose him. Of course he was paid off.

"For stock-keeper, on another occasion, I hired a young man who was a very fair accountant. With him, too, it was a question of bread-money; and tho I made it clear to him that the work would be heavy and not at all like what he was accustomed to, he

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jumped at the chance of taking the place. He was 'willing to do anything' and admitted that the seventeen and one-half cents an hour 'looked good.' But the mechanical nature of the work, the deadly routine, wore him out in a fortnight, and he quit with an apology. That was a mistake on my part—the company actually lost money, for he hadn't acquired either speed or facility in handling by the time he presented his resignation.

"To make up for these disappointments, every employment man encounters square-jawed boys who mean every word of the tiresome formula, 'any job at all.' Here are two young college men who besieged my office two years ago, declining to take refusals when I told them I had no places for them. I told them there were no openings in the office division. They answered that they rejoiced to hear it—that they wanted factory jobs. Both were too light for truckers or department helpers, and I was at a loss to place them.

"To dismiss them, I explained that the only jobs I could possibly give them were as errand boys. One was twenty, the other twenty-one—both college graduates—and I fancied they would refuse to be messengers at six dollars a week. Not a bit of it. 'When do we start?' they demanded. I capitulated. They lasted five or six weeks—as messengers. By that time three or four foremen had asked me to transfer them as department clerks or 'tracers.' Within a year both boys had won three or four promotions and were drawing fifteen dollars a week. Now one of them is an assistant foreman, and the other is in line for similar promotion."

SCIENCE PRESS ON LORD KELVIN

WILLIAM THOMSON, Lord Kelvin, often called the foremost scientific man of England, and, after the death of Helmholtz, of Berlin, sometimes accounted the most eminent living physicist, died in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 17 last, at the age of eighty-three. The comment of the daily press was treated in our issue for December 28 (p. 1000). Now come the scientific journals, which are able to speak of his work with more special knowledge and appreciation. Kelvin was noted particularly as an electrical engineer and as a writer on theoretical physics. As we learn from a sketch in *The Electrical Review* (New York, December 21) he was the son of William Thomson and was born on June 25, 1824, at Belfast, Ireland, where his father at that time was professor of mathematics. We read further:

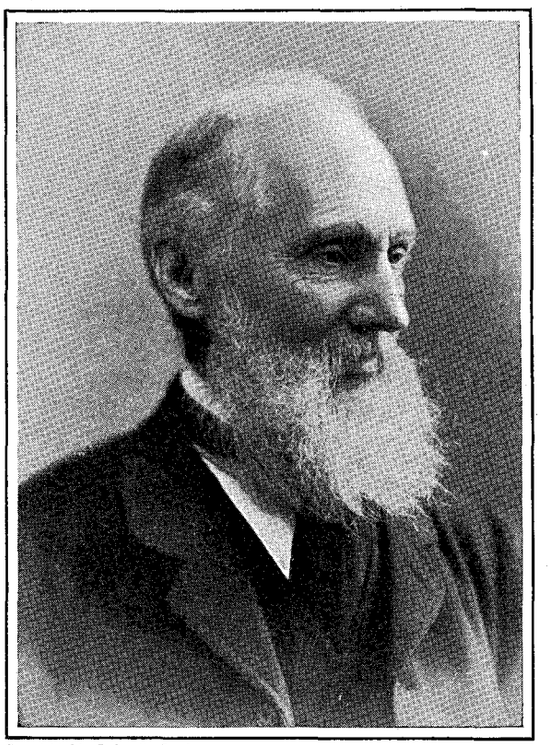
"In 1830 the Thomsons removed to Glasgow, as his father had been appointed professor of mathematics at the university there. William was then eight years old, and at the age of ten he was sent to school, and a year later he entered the University at Glasgow, where he soon distinguished himself by taking first prizes in mathematics.

"From this time until 1899, when he gave up his professorship, with the exception of six years spent as a student at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and a short time in Paris, he was connected with the University at Glasgow, either as a student or a member of the faculty."

At the early age of sixteen Thomson published a defense of Fourier's theorem in harmonic analysis. When only twenty-two he became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University and was even then described as "the first man of science in England, of the rising generation." His researches in the theory of telegraphy led to his appointment as electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, which relied chiefly on both his theoretical knowledge and his mechanical skill in finally bringing the work to a successful issue. For this he was knighted in 1866. During the seventies and early eighties he gave considerable thought to electrical applications, designed a number of dynamos and showed, in 1879, that economical high-tension electrical transmission was possible. Among the other achievements for which he is noted are his definition of "absolute temperature" and other work in thermodynamics, his researches on the age of the earth and other problems in physical geology, his inventions in connection with accurate measurement, and those of navigational apparatus. In 1892 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Kelvin of Largs—one of the few English peerages ever bestowed purely for scientific services to the nation. Kelvin's greatness is almost universally acknowledged. Prof. Arthur G. Webster says of him in *Science* (New York, January 3):

"Probably no one, with the single exception of Helmholtz, born three years earlier, exercised a greater influence on the science of the nineteenth century, while to compare the influence of these two great physicists with that of Darwin is as bootless as to question whether the grass is greener than the sky is blue. . . . . .

"Kelvin's great strength consisted in his mastery of the application of mathematical methods, and of mechanics in particular, combined with his rare physical intuition and his ability to construct models to make difficult phenomena tangibly realizable. Helmholtz says of him in his preface to his translation of [the treatise on natural philosophy by] Thomson and Tait, 'William Thomson, one of the most penetrating and ingenious thinkers, deserves the thanks of the scientific world, in that he takes us into the workshop of his thoughts and unravels the guiding threads which have helped him to master and to set in order the most resisting and confused material.' Again, in his 'Report on Sir William Thomson's Mathematical and Physical Papers' he sees the great merit of Thomson's scientific methods in the fact that, 'following the example given by Faraday, he avoids as far as possible hypotheses about unknown subjects and endeavors to express by his mathematical treatment of problems simply the law of observable phenomena. By this circumscription of his field Thomson brought out the analogy between the different phenomena of nature much more clearly than would have been the case if it had been complicated by widely diverging ideas with reference to the inner mechanism of phenomena.'"



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LORD KELVIN (WILLIAM THOMSON).

He had "that highest of intellectual qualities, the constructive scientific imagination, which 'bodies forth the forms of things unknown,' with such definition and precision that the mechanical faculties work up to the conception as to a visible model."

In a leading editorial on Kelvin's death *The Times* (London, December 18) says that finality is the note of his achievements, and goes on:

"He is not found advancing the solution of a problem by a stage and leaving it, his own initiative exhausted, to be carried forward by other men. When he is done with the matter, there is no more to be done. The problem is solved, once and for all.

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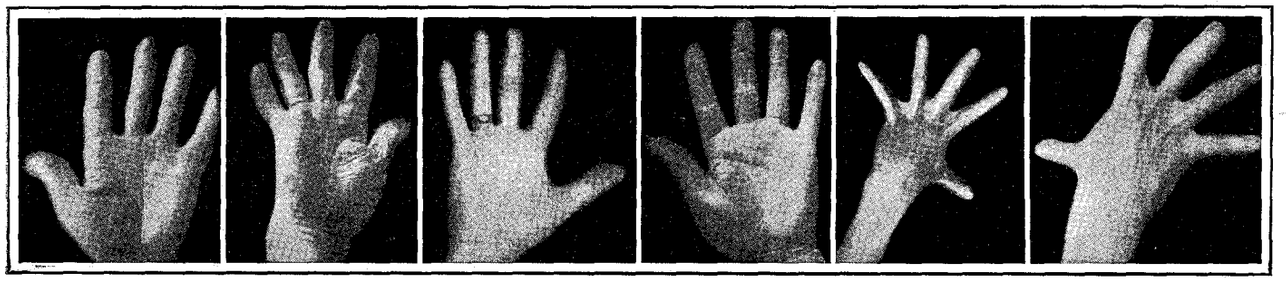

FIG. 1.—LEFT HAND OF A SMITH. FIG. 2.—RIGHT HAND OF A SHOEMAKER. FIG. 3.—RIGHT HAND OF A TYPESETTER. FIG. 4.—LEFT HAND OF A TAILOR. FIG. 5.—LEFT HAND OF A PIANIST. FIG. 6.—RIGHT HAND OF A PIANIST.

THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE SHAPE OF THE HAND.

Say a thing is not delicate enough; most inventors proceed to make it a little more delicate, and are rather proud of doing so much. Lord Kelvin would ascertain by a masterly analysis of the whole case what was the *maximum* of possible delicacy, and would then bring to bear wide and various knowledge and singular fertility of mechanical resource in order to reach that *maximum*. His siphon-recorder, his compass, and his electrometers are instances of that thoroughness, alike in conception and in execution, which marked his work. It flowed from that highest of intellectual qualities, the constructive scientific imagination, which 'bodies forth the forms of things unknown,' with such definition and precision that the mechanical faculties work up to the conception, as to a visible model. There is a misunderstood saying that 'they whom the gods love die young.' They do die young, even at fourscore years. Lord Kelvin had in large measure the vitality, the elasticity, the capacity for being acutely and vividly interested in the things about him, which keep the spirit young and enable a man to 'bear it out even to the edge of doom.' Yet, tho in the best sense an optimist, full of faith in the possibilities of science, and keen to the last to grasp the bearing and promise of any new phenomenon, none knew better than he—it were to be wished that many of smaller attainments knew so well—the inexorable limitations. He was never of those who at each new discovery talk as if the last veil in the Temple of Isis were about to be torn asunder, disclosing the goddess in all her awful beauty. It needs the modesty of greatness to say after fifty-five years of strenuous and successful work, 'I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relations between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach my class students in my first session as professor.'"

Kelvin was buried on December 23 in Westminster Abbey, near Sir Isaac Newton. There was a large gathering of scientists, many clad in academic robes and wearing decorations. King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent representatives, while the pall-bearers included John Morley, Lord Rayleigh, Admiral Seymour, Lord Strathcona, and others. Almost all the embassies in London were represented, Secretary Carter attending on behalf of the American Embassy.

MARKS OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE HANDS

THAT the profession or occupation of a person may be reflected in the shape and characteristics of his hands is shown by a striking illustrated article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, December 28) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. Dr. Gradenwitz tells us that tho the human hand seems to be a fairly uniform structure, it really shows a differentiation as wide as that of the features of the face. He goes on to say:

"It is a well-known fact that the character of an individual can in a measure be read in his features, and a similar connection with character can be found in the form of the hand. The hand, however, has a closer connection with actual occupation.

"Whereas the influence of vocation on the traits (apart from a natural disposition for a certain craft that may lead to its adoption) is due mainly to a particular turn of mind connected with and produced by that vocation, the influence exerted on the shape of the hand is mainly of a physical nature. The continual repetition of the same kind of manual work results in a permanent alteration of the skin and muscles of the hand, as well as a transformation of the bones (atrophy or thickening of certain parts), displacement of the joints, etc., for in repeating a given manipulation over and over again the palm and the balls of the thumb and little finger are called upon continually to perform the same action, leading to a permanent strain on and wear and tear of given parts of the hand."

The most obvious alterations are naturally those of heavy manual laborers, whose hands are coarse and clumsy, with short, thick, callous fingers, overdeveloped balls of the thumb and little finger, and horny skin covered with fissures. The left hand may be specially affected, as in the case of a smith, who, by using this hand to seize the tongs, develops very marked balls and projecting broadened finger-tips (Fig. 1). The thumb of his left hand is used in pressing on the tongs, and so becomes especially strong. Similar facts are stated in the case of locksmiths. We read, further:

"A very striking sample of a deformed hand is represented in Fig. 2, which shows the hand of a shoemaker. This is characterized by the strikingly broad and flat thumb, while the fingers are likewise broadened and flattened at the top. This deformation is due to the continual pressure exerted in cutting the leather for the heels and soles, which operation calls for considerable strength, the fingers being set firmly against the surface of the hard leather, while the knife is kept in the fist. A continual pressure is furthermore brought to bear on the finger-tips in working the heavy material, while the callous balls become strikingly thickened. The shape of the right-hand forefinger is also characteristic of the profession, the surface turned toward the thumb being flattened considerably, so as to give the finger a tapering form. This is due to the continual use of that part of the forefinger in seizing and fitting shoe-nails and tacks, resulting in a resorption of both the bone and flesh. The left thumb, being used mainly to keep the object in position in nailing the leather, is not quite as broad and flat as the right-hand thumb. The striking deflection of the right thumb is well visible in Fig. 2.

"Another type of hand, viz., that of a typesetter, is represented in Fig. 3. This is of a slender, regular shape, showing that the work done is not heavy. The actions connected with his profession are mainly performed by means of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the tips being used nearly exclusively in picking the type from the cases and inserting it in a narrow 'stick' held in the left hand. This continual seizing by means of the thumb and forefinger tips is bound to result in an atrophy of the bones and tissues, which is especially marked in the surfaces turned toward each other. Both the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand accordingly show a tapering form in their upper parts, while the remaining fingers retain their normal broad tips. The left-hand thumb, owing to the permanent pressure exerted by the type-box, is flattened and broadened at the tip."

The hand of a tailor is shown in Fig. 4. Its smooth palm differs strikingly from that of a man who does heavy work. The forefinger of the left hand is especially characteristic, as the surface toward the thumb is worn to a point at the tip, by the continual sliding of the needle over this part. The writer goes on:

"After examining the hands of representatives of certain handicrafts, it will be interesting to study that of an artist. The hands

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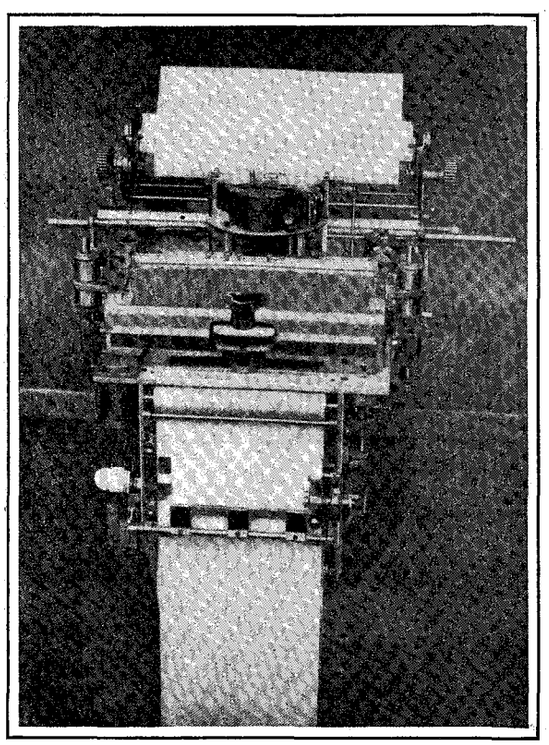
represented in Figs. 5 and 6 are those of a pianist, which show some especially characteristic features. In fact, all of the ten fingers are remarkably flat at the tips on the side coming in contact with the keys of the instrument, as a consequence of the variable pressure permanently exerted on the latter. Furthermore, the fingers are strikingly long, as their members, in swiftly touching the keys of high and low notes, are loosened continually. On the other hand, the thumb and little finger, which spread out in opposite directions, are elongated to a considerable degree, and the other fingers, as well as the remainder of the hand, are likewise affected by this process.

"While a study of the different types of hand is bound to appeal to the lover of psychology and sociology, it has been found recently to be a valuable aid to the criminal police in ascertaining the profession of a suspect. Like the various methods of determining the physical characteristics of an individual, which have been suggested in the course of recent years, an investigation of these factors may in fact give useful hints as to the identity of an individual."

A PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER

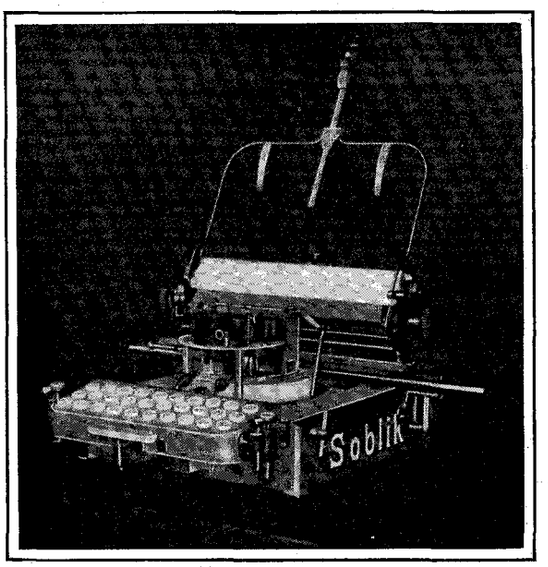
A NEWLY invented typewriting-machine in which the working parts are actuated by pneumatic power, the pressure on the keys serving only to control and direct its action, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, December 14) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. It is well known, remarks this writer, that there have been several recent attempts to operate writing-machines by mechanical force, in order to facilitate the work of the operator, who is not only fatigued seriously by the exertion required in striking the keys, but is exposed to a gradual breakdown of the nervous system. The plan devised by Soblik, the inventor of the pneumatic machine, appears more practical than the electric arrangements of other constructors. We read:

"The keyboard of this machine, shown in the illustration, bears several superposed rows of buttons disposed in the cover of a rectangular box having numerous small openings. Each of these



PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER WITH AUTOMATIC MULTIPLIER.

openings is connected by a small tube with the center of the machine, where the type-wheel is placed. The rim of this wheel bears characters in raised type which, by being thrust out beyond the wheel, strike the surface of the paper. It is sufficient to touch one of the buttons very lightly to cause the corresponding letter to be imprinted with force. The clearness of the impression is regulated at will by modifying the size of the air-tube with a special lever. This slight contact of the finger suffices to produce a large number of carbon copies, the types being actuated by pneumatic power always with equal force. By pressing lightly on special



SOBLIK PNEUMATIC TYPEWRITER.

buttons, the carriage is brought back to the beginning of its course and the spaces between the lines are modified.

"A very important property of this machine, as distinguished from others, . . . is that several letters may be printed at once by pressing the corresponding buttons simultaneously. The order of impression in this case is always the alphabetic order of the letters in question. With a little practise there may thus be produced by pressure of the fingers alone, not only a single character, but also syllables, or even whole words, provided the order of the letters is alphabetic.

"The inking of the characters is effected by a patented device analogous to that used in printing-presses. The ink may be changed at any moment without the necessity of cleaning the types and without the least risk of soiling the paper with an excess of ink."

Another advantage, we are told, is the ease with which the keyboard may be exchanged for that corresponding to any one of the typewriting systems now in use; the individual characters also are changed in about six seconds. The absence of levers or springs to bring type and paper in contact evidently reduces the danger of derangement. The air used in the machine is comprest by a tiny electric motor consuming less than a cent's worth of current in an eight-hour day. Electric power, however, may be replaced by hydraulic or other forms. The necessary force is so slight that the machine may even be run by blowing gently into the tubing. We read further:

"As the types do not strike the paper forcibly, as in an ordinary typewriter, but are prest against it quietly, the machine, in its working, makes no appreciable noise. Its weight is only about 7 kilograms [15½ pounds] and its dimensions 30 x 25 x 15 centimeters [12 x 10 x 6 inches]. The writing is immediately visible. The pneumatic machine may be combined with an automatic multiplier, producing a perforated pattern in a strip of paper shown below the keyboard in the illustration, while the ordinary typographic impression is made at the same time. When the writing is completed, the perforated record is introduced into the machine and will reproduce the text automatically as many times as desired. By this process, which evidently assures an important economy of time, numerous carbon copies may also be made simultaneously. These automatic reproductions are of course absolutely identical with the original text."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEGENERACY

DIVORCE, drunkenness, and irreligion are so on the increase in New Hampshire that one of its pastors declares that its religious work to-day "must be largely of a home-missionary nature." The picture he draws is rendered more pathetic by a comparison of the New Hampshire of to-day and of an earlier generation. By the shifting of population, this State has lost heavily of its native stock. In 1870 the total population of the State was 318,000, says the Rev. E. S. Tasker, writing in *Zion's Herald* (Boston). Of these, 273,000 were native Americans, and 45,000 were of foreign birth or parentage. In 1900 the native population had fallen to 243,000 and the foreign population had risen to 168,000. To-day it is estimated that nearly, if not quite, one-half of the population is of foreign birth or parentage. These facts furnish, according to Mr. Tasker, one cause for the intellectual and moral retrogression of the State. Another cause is the weakening of the native stock. New Hampshire, he recalls, "once occupied the proud place of third in the Union for literacy; now she has fallen to the twenty-eighth." Speaking of the decadence in the moral life of the State, he writes:

"Perhaps the most glaring indication of this is found in the recent growth of the divorce evil, which has permeated city and country village alike, and has become so wide-spread as to make it a delicate subject. The record of our State on this question is anything but an enviable one. In 1870 we had 149 cases of divorce in New Hampshire, and there has been a steady and rapid increase, until, in 1904, we had 525 cases. This is the shameful record for one year. Indications are that the public conscience in our State has been deadened by familiarity with moral looseness. This moral evil may not be laid at the door of our foreign population. The Roman-Catholic Church, of which the foreigners are largely members, is proverbially strong and true on the divorce question. The fault, then, must be found largely in the moral laxity of our native population.

"Another sign of the times is found in the increase in drunkenness during the past few years, since the overthrow of the prohibitory system. Since the present local-option license law went into effect the commitments to our county houses of correction, for drunkenness, have increased from 473 in 1902 to 2,182 in 1906. And there is a growing conviction that drinking is on the increase among the young men of our State. Some of our best citizens are expressing in strongest terms their horror at the situation, and calling for some change in the law that may help to better conditions. A large share of the blame for our degradation in this respect may be attributed to the foreigner who, with his drinking customs, stands for the license system.

"Another sign of our present condition is to be found in the growing spirit of irreligion. Our non-churchgoing element is on the increase. In the thirty-seven towns already referred to, the religious census yielded the following results: Out of a total population of about 32,000, 8,000, or one-fourth, claimed to have no church affiliations whatever; and 18,000, or over one-half, had never received the rite of baptism. Now, if this proportion is the same throughout the State, it indicates a lamentable condition of irreligion in a supposedly Christian commonwealth. It has been truly said of rural communities that 'the character standing is essentially the religious standing of a village, for intellectual or moral life is generally exprest through the church and religious customs and ideals.' The church should be the center of moral and spiritual life, but it is a fact that in many of our communities the church is a waning influence in the life of the people. The congregations are small, the interest in church work is meager, and the outside looks with scorn upon the church."

The prospect of a small village on the road to moral decay is most dispiriting. Degenerate country settlements have none of the influences to elevate and strengthen the moral life that exist in the city, even where abundant examples of vice and crime abound. "The conflict between good and evil is so intense that the very battle tends to clear the moral atmosphere;" but the small village lacks all these influences for good. Some statistics of this State's "degenerate" districts are given by the writer thus:

"Here is the record of an average country town for one year: 29 marriages, 25 births, 40 deaths. Nothing very promising here for the future population of that town! In a canvass of 37 towns in one section of our State, made within two or three years, it was found that the population was decreasing in 27 of them, and in this same region, containing 9,073 dwelling-houses, 1,084, or almost one-eighth of them, were found to be deserted places. These figures are suggestive of the loss in population in some of our rural sections. In still other regions the loss in numbers has been made good by the occupancy of the abandoned farms by the incoming foreigners."

GOING AFTER THE STRAYED SHEEP

PASTORS of all persuasions will probably be interested in the new movement among the Presbyterians to gather in the church-members who have lost the habit of churchgoing. It is reckoned that from three to five per cent. of their entire church-membership is lost to the church every year in this way, a condition that is probably equally true of other denominations. The Presbyterians evidently do not agree with the writer quoted in another column who thinks the alarm over empty pews needless. A regular campaign will be begun in many parts of the country this month, says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), "to induce every unanchored or unchurched church-member to become properly identified with the church in the place of the present residence." "There are hundreds of thousands of church-members," it estimates, "who are not in connection with the church in the place where they are living. . . . Scores of thousands of these people are Presbyterians." The evils of neglecting the habit of church worship are here set forth:

"In the first place, and chiefly, let us say, it is bad for the individuals themselves. Christian life, in such conditions, is apt to deteriorate. Public worship is very apt to be neglected. Attendance at Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting is almost sure to be given up. Little interest will be manifested or felt in missionary giving or any part of the work of the church. The single coal detached from the fire will soon cool off and blacken and die. The detached church-member is in danger of forgetting in his isolated condition that he is a profest follower of Christ. He may yield to temptations, to worldliness. He will lose spiritual ground. Even a family so circumstanced is in danger of deteriorating. Family worship will probably be neglected. It takes all the impulses possible to keep us in the right condition. It is exceedingly unfortunate when a church-member is out of relations with the church where he resides. . . . . .

"In the second place, it is bad for the church to have people living all about it who do not bring their letters. They seem to sit in censure on the church as tho it were not worthy of their affiliation. They chill the enthusiasm by withholding their sympathy. They fail to help along with the religious work even tho they are making their home there. The pastor would be glad to welcome them into the church, and the good people would be glad to be on friendly relations with them, but their holding aloof puts a constraint on them all. It would be immeasurably better if each one, on going to a new home, if only for six months, would come at once into the church by letter, and have a cordial, useful, earnest life there during the time of residence, be it long or be it short.

"In the third place, it is bad for the church from which one goes if the membership be not removed promptly. The roll is left in an uncertain condition. The church does not know how many members to report. Not one in a hundred is of any use to the church that is left behind. Comparatively few ever return. If, after a few years, they should come back, it would be immeasurably better for them to come bringing a letter from some church in which they had been active and useful than to come straggling back after years spent in uselessness and negligence of the means

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of grace. These 'reserve' rolls and lists of absentees are a burden and a heavy load. Let there be no nonsense or foolish sentiment about this matter, and let it be understood that after people have gone no one wishes their names left encumbering the roll."

LEARNED BELIEVERS IN SPIRITUALISM

DO college professors believe in the supposed facts of the supernormal world? The names of those who do are so frequently quoted that the impression seems to have been created in some minds that professors as a class are among the adherents of the faith in spiritualistic and psychical phenomena. But Prof. E. W. Scripture, formerly director of the Yale Psychological Laboratory, says (in *The Independent*) that they don't believe. The professorial body numbers thousands, including Koch, Virchow, Röntgen, and Behring, but Professor Scripture cites one investigator as able to find among them only ten "believers." Among the ten, says Professor Scripture, "there is not a single German and not a Frenchman of prominence. Of the Englishmen, the famous chemist Crookes is like a child in his simple faith and careless experiments as soon as he leaves his own domain." There are three Americans, but these Professor Scripture "leaves to their colleagues." Those who believe are thus characterized:

"'Professor' Camille Flammarion, director of the Observatory of Jovisy, does. 'I purpose to show . . . what truth there is in the phenomena of table-turnings, table-movings, and table-rappings, in the communications received therefrom, in levitations that contradict the laws of gravity, etc., etc.' 'Mediumistic experiences might form (and doubtless soon will form) a chapter in physics.' He gives photographs of tables suspended in the air by the mystic force of Eusapia Paladino. The medium commands a 'spirit' to raise the table. 'This being appears to come into existence and then become non-existent as soon as the experiment is ended.' Professor Crookes, the celebrated chemist, believes in the movement of heavy substances when at a distance from the medium, in the rising of tables and chairs off the ground without contact with any person, in human beings rising and floating about, in the appearance of disconnected hands either self-luminous or visible by ordinary light, in a bell passing through the wall of a room and a flower passing through a table, in the creation of a lifelike figure, 'Katie,' who sobbed, talked, shook hands, and even submitted to a 'gentlemanly' embrace. Professor Milési believes in self-playing mandolins, in pianos that jump up and down, etc. Professor Palmieri felt himself embraced by his dead daughter and everybody heard the sound of a kiss. Professor Richet believes in anything that comes along.

"Professor Hyslop believes in certain 'clairvoyant' persons who can perceive objects or scenes at a distance and without any of the normal impressions of sense, in the appearance of 'apparitions' of dead persons, in dreams that reveal events happening at a distance, in telepathy or the direct communication of one mind with another, in 'crystal gazing,' or the 'supernormal' acquisition of knowledge by looking at a bright object, in premonitions of future events, etc., etc. In fact, there seems to be very little left that he won't believe. Yet, like my clever friend, the showman, 'Professor' Baldwin, the White Mahatma, he is addicted to such phrases as 'the matter is supernormal' and to indicating that some mysterious force is at work whose nature we do not yet know (and for whose investigation we need endowed professors)."

Asking the question why college professors "believe contrary to all evidence," Dr. Scripture proceeds:

"A study of their characters will show the reasons. One of them, a professor of psychiatry, has written books on insanity, genius, and criminality that have been brilliant, startling, and original, but in every respect utterly devoid of scientific worth; every thesis proven by him could just as well have been disproven by the very facts he collected. Another is a professor of physiology in a world-famed university. No kinder, simpler, more charming man ever lived; full of enthusiasm and ambition to discover some great truth, his very sincerity and simplicity render him an easy prey to the clever schemer. I have seen him, after a test of a musical prodigy, clasp the child to his breast with enthusiastic tears—whereas the audience had seen the mother's tricks. A university life is in some respects like that of a monastery; the inmates are to a great degree protected from the evil world outside. The standards of ethics are higher, and there is greater faith in one's fellow men. Every swindler knows that a college professor is usually an 'easy mark.' It is only natural that among such men there are a few who are caught by the spiritualistic and telepathic humbugs—and once caught in print, with true academic obstinacy, never back down on what they have said."

Taking up the challenge of Professor Hyslop that the time is ripe for the endowment of investigations, the writer replies:

"The problems of man's destiny, of a possible future life, of extraordinary powers of foreseeing events, of seeing things at a distance with a spiritual eye, etc., are certainly far more worthy of investigation than any problems now undertaken. But—these problems *have* been undertaken; money *has* been spent; a whole society for psychical research has been hard at work for twenty-five years; whole series of volumes have been published. And—the result has been entirely negative; not one single fact bearing upon any of the problems has been established. At the present time there is money by the barrelful for any one who will produce even the shadow of a fact of this kind. Show me a person who by premonition will predict a rise in stocks and I make him a multimillionaire over night. One who could by clairvoyance see what is happening at a distance wouldn't need to work for a living. If telepathy or thought-transference had even the most microscopic foundation in fact, it would be instantly commercialized as a rival to telegraphy, telephony, and even the postal service. Show the world even the faintest hope of trustworthy investigations of the immortality of the soul, and the whole body of scientific men would plunge into the work. The mountain has been in labor for such a long time, and it has brought forth not even a mouse."

NEEDLESS ALARM OVER EMPTY PEWS

PEOPLE do not go to church so regularly or in such great numbers as they did a hundred or even fifty years ago, says *The Homiletic Review* (New York), but this is not to be taken as an argument that the influence of Christianity is on the wane. We are passing through a crisis, and there have been many changes in religious knowledge and opinion, but religion is as powerful a thing now as ever, if not a greater power than it was in the early days of the last century. The writer in *The Homiletic* supports his opinion on the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow, and observes:

"The most thoughtful minds in religious, philosophical, and scientific circles are manifestly very deeply conscious of the transitional nature of our time. Certain characteristics of the age have just been aptly described by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow. He remarks that large numbers of people of to-day have all but given up the traditions of their forefathers. In the years that have passed every one attended church because the traditions of their families prescribed that it was right they should do so. It was not altogether principle that controlled them. Within the present decade a change has come. Dr. Hunter notes that people no longer look down on the man or the woman who does not go to church on Sunday mornings. The result has been an appreciable lessening of the number of churchgoers. But Dr. Hunter does not believe the loss is an altogether vital one for the church, for the people who do go to church attend because they mean it."

The crowding of the old family pews, the long sermons, the strict way which Sunday was devoted to hymn-singing, and the absolute devotion of the day to reading or hearing the Bible in public, is a thing of the past, and causes alarm in many minds. There is reason, however, for supposing that the change is not a fatal, not even a deplorable one, for while "many minds are being uncomfortably disturbed by the prospect of a period of transition," others contemplate the present condition with serenity. In the words of *The Homiletic:*

"The physiologists talk much of the beneficence of such

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processes as 'metabolism' and the 'metamorphosis of tissues,' seeing that nature everywhere provides for the continuance of vitality in organisms by transitional changes. But it is difficult for those who do not think along lines of analogy to apprehend that there may be, and must be, a metabolism in a higher sphere than the physical. Of course, the fear haunts many anxious souls lest the threatened changes should be dangerous, and even fatal to this or that cherished interest of humanity."

There is, however, no cause whatever for alarm, we are assured. Churchgoers or not churchgoers, men are as much in earnest for religion as ever they were. The writer of this article, who speaks like a man well acquainted with the spiritual condition of the churches, as well as with the standard of personal and domestic piety among the American people, thinks that the present "crisis," as he calls it, will end in the appearance of a finer type of Protestantism, and that only the badly informed can be pessimistic on the subject. He concludes as follows:

"It would be well to bear in mind at the present crisis that there is in Christianity a cumulative tendency which insures that the future will enshrine in its reformations the germs of amelioration inherited from the best results achieved in the past. The Protestantism of the future will be of a finer type than that of our day, just as our present-day Protestantism is certainly superior to that of our fathers, with their divisions and conflicts concerning Calvinism and Arminianism, sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, historicism and futurism, etc., etc. Those who have most carefully noted the records of church history are likely to be the least pessimistic concerning the future."

RECEPTION OF DR. SMYTH'S PROPHECY

DR. NEWMAN SMYTH seems to enjoy a practical monopoly of his vision of the end of Protestantism and the merger of all sects in a "new Catholicism," to judge from the comment of the religious press. Most of the religious editors have thus far paid no attention to his prophecy (quoted in these columns last week), and the rest fail to see eye to eye with the New Haven divine. *The Churchman* (New York, Prot. Epis.) comes nearest to an indorsement of Dr. Smyth's ideas in calling the signs of progress he discerns "manifestations of a deep and wide-spread influence at work throughout Christendom"; that is "compelling Christians everywhere to look to a common Christianity for 'our common salvation.'" *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) sees changes in both Protestantism and Catholicism, but no approach toward each other. It says:

"Everybody knows that changes of thought and spirit and modes of expression are taking place in the Catholic Church as well as in the Protestant churches. Protestantism is not, however, tending toward Rome, nor do we believe that the Roman Church is tending toward Protestantism. There are, however, many indications of a broadening and deepening of the life of both, which we believe will bring the great body of the membership of both into closer fellowship. These changes are largely in the way of things that are incidental, and this is probably something of what Dr. Smyth means. Protestantism will be Protestantism, and Catholicism will be Catholicism, we believe, for generations to come."

Among the Catholic papers *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) thinks that if Dr. Smyth meant anything like a union of Christendom, his hope looks toward a "junction of the unconjoinable." It speaks of his sermon as "a lengthened dirge, a solemn requiem, above the bier of fruitless and baffled revolt," and goes on satirically:

"New Haven is the locality where the latest idea in religion has made its bow. The name of the place is quite appropriate. The battered ship of Protestantism, with a mutinous crew on board, roams the sea like the *Flying Dutchman*, desperation at the prow and feebleness at the helm. It seeks a new haven, since all the old ones are unavailable for reasons of quarantine. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth sees, in a grand apocalypse, a new haven—a wonderful stretch of water whose enchanted waves shall make worn out Protestantism and new-born Catholicism coalesce and make a grand soothing emollient for the frames of the fever-smitten crew.

"Good Dr. Newman Smyth sees plainly that it is all over with Protestantism. It has done nothing for the past hundred years or more, he admits, but break up creeds. The house it thought it was building up, in reality it has been demolishing. The demolition is done; what next? Lutheranism is gone; Calvinism is gone. What says the new Rubáiyát?

"To mingle oil and water, in this age of scientific marvel, ought not to be beyond the power of the scientist. A wizard like Edison might accomplish such a feat, but Dr. Smyth looks for some one who can do more. He sighs for the advent of a prophet who can make truth walk hand in hand with error, or rather amalgamate and say, 'This is the grand finale, the perfection of the scheme of salvation!' A beautiful dream, surely!"

THE NORMALITY OF CONVERSION

AS this is the season of the year usually marked by revivals, the following question seems particularly pertinent: Is conversion a normal or an abnormal event in the life of an individual? The alienist holds that every sudden conversion is an outburst of insanity, says Mr. P. Addison Devis in the London *Quarterly Review* (January). The revivalist sees in a conversion a miracle, that is, an abnormality. Against both types of thought the writer holds that "conversion is a normal experience, and that, so far from being an abnormal event in any life, it is one which happens in every life, unless resisted and arrested." Conversion is seen by this writer as "the awakening of the will to choose other and higher ends; and thus, as the beginning of a contest with the lower self which has too long enchained it. The genesis of the change is the determination of the will to be free." Freedom, he explains, "is nothing but the living of life in its right relations," and "the will is only rightly related when it is harmonious with the great world-will, who is God." This reasoning, apparently landing in a paradox, presents conversion as "a quest for freedom," ending in "the surrender of the personal will to be guided by the Greater Will." We quote further:

"Conversion may be now finally defined as being the beginning of the search for freedom, for completeness, for self-realization, which are only attainable in union with God. It is the dawn of willingness to enter into such a union, and is therefore an act of surrender to him that we may be reselfed. It is the turning back upon God that his end for us may be realized, and thus his creation completed. Lack of such will for perfect self-realization is sin; attainment is holiness. Conversion should thus be a process found in the history of every personality which is true to its loftier aspirations. Cosmically viewed it is normal, the lack of such turning back upon God being the abnormal. That in actual experience it appears to us as abnormal but testifies to the deep and radical nature of the disease in the will of man and to the extent to which man is daily setting at naught the will of God.

"Conversion, however defined, includes a refusal to continue growth upon the old lines. It necessitates a change of mind. It has to do with a revaluation of life, and includes the throwing away of a false measure and the acceptance of a new. This wilful rejection of the old is repentance, and such being its content a definition that identifies it with remorse is obviously false. Remorse is a rhythmic emotion. Repentance can not be defined as emotion. The one English word translates in 2 Cor. vii. 10 two distinct Greek words, *μετάνοια* and *ἀμεταμέλει*, distinct in meaning as well as form. The first is the word of the Galilean ministry of Jesus, and signifies a change of mental attitude. The latter stands for an emotion of rue or sorrow. The first and true repentance is something that we do, and is an act of the will rather than of the heart. There is thus point in a command to repent, which command is futile if repentance is mere emotion. It will not be denied, however, that the higher will include the lower. The emotion of sorrow at the thought that we have been following low ends may even produce the change of mind; more probably the clamant call of the self for realization will awake both the states of will and emotion. But the two must not be identified."

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LETTERS AND ART

A BOHEMIAN ACADEMICIAN

THE latest recruit to the French Academy is a graduate of the "Black Cat." It is recalled that Maurice Donnay, who now wears the green-and-gold uniform and cocked hat of the Forty Immortals, was hailed as "My Academician" when he first appeared in 1889 as a habitué of the famous Parisian resort. Rodolphe Salis, the founder, proprietor, and manager of the "Chat Noir," dubbed him thus; and "the most famous of all Bohemian haunts" was not forgotten by Mr. Paul Bourget when he introduced the newcomer to the company of austere intellectuals. It was quite a new and curious experience, says the Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* (London), to hear Bohemia eulogized in a solemn assembly of the Academicians; "and the reminiscences of the 'Chat Noir' by Mr. Donnay and Mr. Paul Bourget," he adds, "were in such delicious contrast to the habitual gravity of the Forty Olympians." He continues:

"What fun the budding bards, the young romancers, and journalists, and painters, and sketchers of the Black Cat used to make of the Immortal Forty. The very waiters of the Black Cat often were drest up in the green-and-gold uniform and cocked hat of the Forty. And now, said Mr. Donnay in his address, here I am myself wearing the Academic green.

"'No cause for repentance,' M. Bourget replied; 'imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. The caricatures at the Black Cat were an acknowledgment of the vitality of the French Academy. Why, Monsieur, your presence here is a proof of it. The Black Cat was a recruiting-ground for our society.' Then M. Bourget launched into a long and loving description of the renowned cabaret of Montmarte, as it was in its palmy days under Rodolphe Salis. He described the figure of the black cat over the doorway, the black cats in all sorts of attitudes all over the walls, the old-fashioned furniture, the Bohemian crowds of authors, students, actors, singers, players, and the waiters in their whimsical attire—as in the gold-laced green coats and cocked hats of Cardinal Richelieu's Olympians.

"It was the most unconventional reception, perhaps, ever witnessed at the French Academy. And yet characteristically French, Parisian through and through."

The new Academician's career, says the writer, is a striking exemplification of the uselessness of "expelling nature with a fork." He goes on:

THE REVENGE OF THE BLACK CAT.
Maurice Donnay after the ceremony.
—Sem in *Le Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris).

"Donnay was intended for the engineering profession—tho he made so miserably poor an appearance on the final examination at the Central School. I believe he stood last in the list.

"However, he tried to stick to his work in the shop conscientiously. He even invented a boring-machine. But the thing wouldn't work — never could or would work, as young Maurice's foreman contemptuously observed.

"So young Maurice, in the intervals of his uncongenial toil—and these intervals were frequent—composed songs and one-act plays, and ironical little stories of Parisian bourgeois life. But no publisher, no editor, would have anything to say to him. He then did what many a Parisian writer and artist, now famous, had done before him—he made for the nursery of embryo genius, on the Butte of Montmartre: made for the Black Cat, and there, amid the clouds of tobacco-smoke and the clink of 'bocks,' carried round by waiters in academic green-and-gold swallow-tails and cocked hats, recited his first verses. Rodolphe Salis's verdict I have already mentioned—'You'll be an Academician some day, my boy.'

"M. Maurice Donnay, now one of the foremost of contemporary

From "L'Illustration" (Paris).

MAURICE DONNAY,
A French poet, critic, and dramatist, formerly one of the habitués of the Cabaret du Chat Noir, now admitted to the Academy.

dramatic authors, is no preacher from the stage. He is an observer. He may deal with 'problems'—but not with theses, to be proved or disproved. He reflects upon what he sees, but he has no doctrine, no philosophy, to thrust down anybody's throat. He is a genial, ironical, sentimental, penetrating looker-on at the tragi-comedy of life."

The Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) furnishes these facts about Mr. Donnay's literary work and career:

"M. Donnay is perhaps at present, with M. Lavedan and M. Hervieu, our most celebrated dramatic author. Several of his plays have been successfully represented in London; to name the best known there are 'Amants,' 'La Douloureuse,' 'La Bascule,' L'Affranchie,' 'Le Torrent,' 'L'Autre Danger,' 'Le Retour de Jérusalem,' 'Paraître.' And it must be acknowledged that M. Donnay has distributed abundantly in his plays the treasures of a very original talent. He possesses two qualities not often found together—wit and sensibility—and he has a great natural art of blending *bon mots* with touching passages. No doubt, in Mr. J. M. Barrie's 'A Window in Thrums' or 'Sentimental Tommy' we could find specimens of that delicious kind where laughter and tears came curiously together. I will add a third, and no less rare, characteristic of M. Donnay's talent—exquisite versification. The dramatic author too often leaves it to the carpenter and the scene-painter to evoke pretty scenes; but M. Donnay, in his natural and even realistic dialogs, finds the means of raising our imagination on the wings of poetry.

"It is the practise that the new Academician should deliver a panegyric on his predecessor—in his case M. A. Sorel. M. Sorel was the author of 'Europe and the Revolution' and a 'Diplomatic

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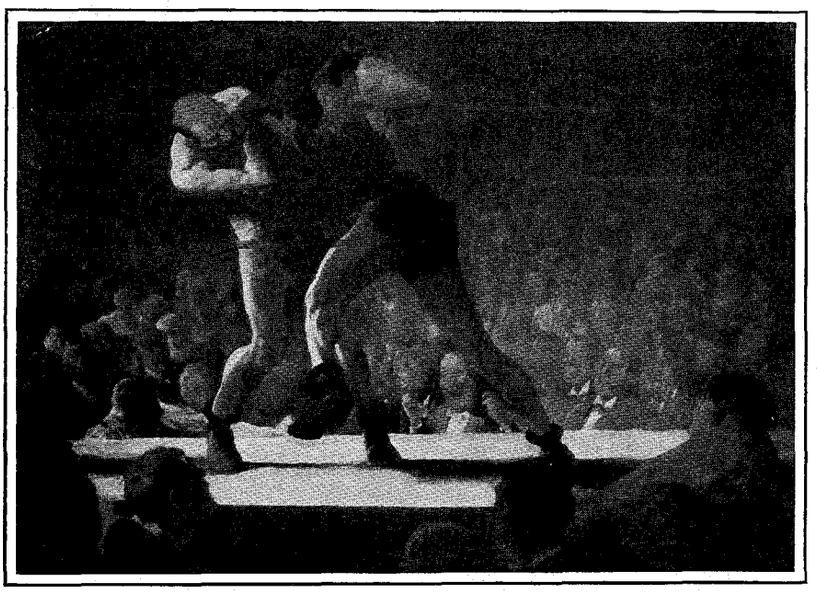
History of the Franco-German War,' and also for thirty years the most celebrated professor of the École des Sciences Politiques, where he taught the diplomatic history of France from 1789 to our own times. No doubt such a subject was only in part suitable to the talent of M. Donnay, but, still, he has acquitted himself with honor.

"M. Bourget, on whom devolved the task of receiving the new Academician, found an easy commencement in the biography of the colleague received [that dealing with Donnay's career up to the time of his first literary success]. The rest of M. Bourget's discourse traveled into philosophical regions, and it was difficult to follow him, especially as the elocution of this distinguished author is very poor, and many people soon gave up the effort to catch what he said. As I was going out my neighbor thought fit to communicate to me his impressions; I was not long in discovering with alarm that he had supposed he was attending the reception of M. Georges Ohnet. Oh, the irony of academic glory!"

THE TREND IN AMERICAN ART

AN especially popular object-lesson to the whole country in present-day American painting may be derived from the exhibition of the National Academy of Design now being held in New York. This exhibition, says *The Outlook* (New York, January 4), shows "the peculiarly American note" in painting "as distinguished from French, Dutch, or any other." The writer proceeds:



THE PRIZE-FIGHT.
By George Bellows.
This artist belongs to the group who "deliberately and conscientiously paint the ugly wherever it occurs; holding that only so can they delineate life as it really is."

"More and more our painters reflect our restless, nervous, but virile energy, our instinct and sense for the vivid in anything, our vivacity and touch-and-go of manner, whether in an individual's movement, carriage, conversation, gestures, or in a painter's brush-work. These qualities are emphasized this year in two departments of painting in which our artists have won preeminence—portraiture and landscape. As examples of the first, Mr. Kenyon Cox's portrait of Saint-Gaudens, Mr. Alexander's portrait of Mr. Worthington Whittredge, Miss Emmett's 'Father and Son,' and Mr. Wiles's 'The Twins' may be selected. Exprest by more or less competent technic, one feels the varying vigor and vitality of the subjects. Emphasis is placed upon the tenderer aspects of portraiture in Mr. Henry Oliver Walker's 'Brother and Sister,' as is usual with this painter, whose refined workmanship also rarely loses sight of the purely decorative as an ideal. But neither with him nor with any other of our best men has this ideal been lowered to a mere prettiness—a reproach too often and too indiscriminately leveled by foreigners at our painters. Indeed, a certain set of young men, in particular, Mr. Bellows, Mr. Luks, and Mr. Henri, now go to the opposite extreme: they deliberately and conscientiously paint the ugly wherever it occurs; holding that only so can they delineate life as it really is. This idea is also accentuated in the department of landscape. Nature is now being treated not only in some, but in all, of her moods; Mr. Ochtman's austere 'December' or Mr. Redfield's impressive 'March' will serve as example. The quality increasingly apparent, however, is the atmospheric—that something which makes one 'breathe' the picture, that fidelity to primal tones, that exact iridescence of color which, as seen in the canvases of a Claude Monet, spells the final word in landscape-painting thus far. In American art, if Mr. Childe Hassam has not Monet's peculiar power of imagination, he is equally interesting to the student, for he reveals precisely how a nervous American appreciates the quivering vitality of the physical world."

DANTE'S UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR

THE sinners in hell, according to Dante, are relegated to their proper quarters on the judgment of Minos, who indicates the particular circle to which the culprit is consigned, by wrapping his tail so many times around his body. "Fancy the trembling sinner waiting to count the coils, that he may know his fate!" exclaims Mr. George Trowbridge in *The Westminster Review* (London, December), to whom the exalted fame of the Italian poet is not a blind to the humorous aspects of his imagination. The "Divine Comedy," he asserts, abounds in "the grotesque horrors of an imaginary hell" and the "fantastic raptures of an equally imaginary heaven." Dante's humor, he hastens to say, "is of the unconscious kind, arising from a total lack of perception of the ludicrous." Some instances of the latter he gathers from the "Inferno" and presents in these words:

"It is a horrible punishment which is assigned to those guilty of simony, to be buried head downward in a circular pit, with only the legs and feet protruding, while flickering flames glide over the soles of the latter, inflicting exquisite torture; yet our sense of humor is provoked by the description of Dante standing over one of these holes and holding a conversation with its occupant, 'reversed, and as a stake driven in the soil,' while numberless legs wriggle in continual motion around him. There is something grotesque in many of the other scenes in the 'Inferno,' as, for example, where Count Ugolino is seen gnawing the head of Archbishop Ruggieri, and where Dante himself tears out the hair of a spirit because he will not tell him his name.

> Then seizing on his hinder scalp I cried,
> 'Name thee, or not a hair shall tarry here.'

"The description of Lucifer in Canto thirty-four, intended doubtless to be terrifying, reminds us of the ogre in a child's fairy-story. He is represented as of gigantic size, with wings like a bat, and three faces, each several mouth champing a sinner. The unfortunate victims are Judas, Brutus, and Cassius, a strange trio!

> 'That upper spirit,
> Who hast worst punishment,' so spake my guide,
> 'Is Judas, he that hath his head within
> And plies the feet without. Of the other two,
> Whose heads are under, from the murky jaw
> Who hangs, is Brutus: lo! how he doth writhe
> And speaks not. The other, Cassius, that appears
> So large of limb.'"

The heaven of Dante is to this writer a "fantastic and unreal place" which the poet in attempting to describe has made ridiculous. Such is the picture of the empyrean where the saints who have reached this high condition appear to him "in fashion as a snow-white rose" over which the angels hover "like a troop of

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bees." The spirits in Jupiter perform "a sort of acted charade," and afterward assume "the fantastic form of an eagle." "The eye of the eagle (only one is spoken of—we are not told whether the same spirits appear in both eyes) is composed of the spirits of six kings; David forming the pupil, with Trajan, Hezekiah, Constantine, William II. of Sicily, and Ripheus the Trojan in the iris." The writer finds further amusement in the relaxations of the blest. We read:

"It is amusing to read, again and again, of the spirits of the blest dancing in a ring, or whirling like clouds or dead leaves in a vortex, or 'trailing a blaze of comet splendor,' or moving in mazy gyrations like motes in a sunbeam. In the fourth heaven, which is the sun, Dante and Beatrice are surrounded by a 'bright garland' of spirits, including, among others, Solomon, St. Thomas Aquinas, Boetius, and the venerable Bede. These circled round them thrice, and then halted:

> Like to ladies from the dance,
> Not ceasing, but suspense, in silent pause,
> Listening, till they have caught the strain anew:
> Suspended so they stood.

"During this pause St. Thomas Aquinas discourses to Dante on the life and character of St. Francis and of other matters, and then resumes the dance with his saintly partners. Another company of glorified souls appears, and commences to whirl around the first, its spokesman, Buonaventura, singing the praises of St. Dominic.

> Soon as its final word the blessed flame [St. Thomas Aquinas]
> Had raised for utterance, straight the holy mill
> Began to wheel; nor yet had once revolved,
> Or e'er another, circling, compass'd it,
> Motion to motion, song to song, conjoining.

"Presently the whirling spirits take opposite directions, and circle round Dante and Beatrice, like two constellations moving in contrary orbits. Later, Beatrice appeals to Solomon to explain to Dante what change will happen to them when their spirits are reunited to their earthly bodies, upon which the celestial dancers break into a more vigorous frolic.

> As those, who in a ring
> Tread the light measure, in their fitful mirth
> Raise loud the voice, and spring with gladder bound;
> Thus at the hearing of that pious suit,
> The saintly circles, in their journeying
> And wondrous note, attested new delight.

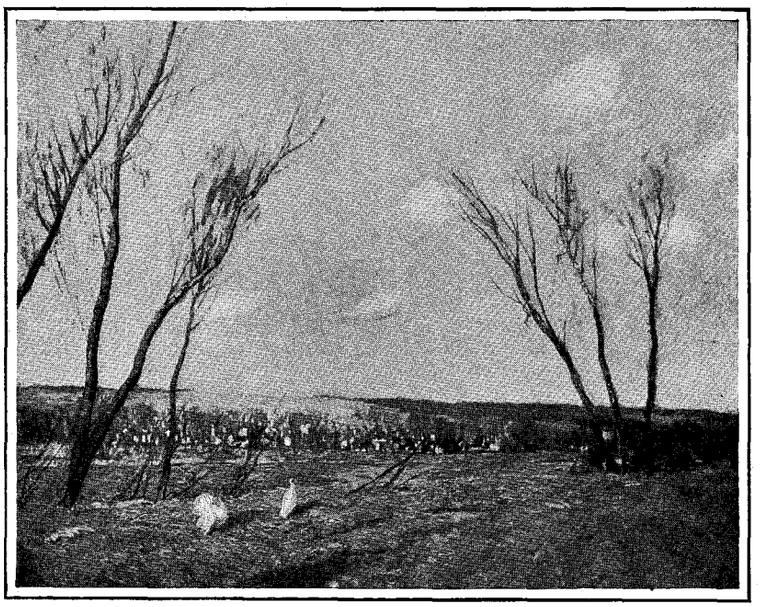
"As Solomon's speech concludes, new troops of spirits sweep into sight:

> New substances, methought, began
> To rise in view beyond the other twain,
> And wheeling, sweep their ampler circuit wide.

"The climax of these terpsichorean performances is reached in the Eighteenth canto of the 'Paradiso,' where Joshua, Judas Maccabæus, Charlemain, and other famous heroes come forward pirouetting at the call of Cacciaguida. The whole company of spirits appears in the form of a cross, toward the projecting arms of which Cacciaguida directs Dante's gaze."

This is an example of the "gamesome mirth," says Mr. Trowbridge, "which, we are told, in the Twentieth canto, the pagan monarchs, Trajan and Ripheus, were especially privileged to share. The reason of this special favor is explained to the poet by the eagle referred to above. At the conclusion of the explanation the two kings perform a *pas deux*. Mr. Trowbridge grows a trifle compunctious at the end and concludes in these words:

"It may be thought a graceless task to hold up to ridicule a poet whose greatness is established by universal acclaim. I have no wish to detract from his fame, but I would venture to suggest that Dante's powers do not lie so much in his fanciful pictures of the hidden world through which he was supposed to have journeyed, as in his keen appreciation of the beauties of the world he actually lived in, and in his fine moral sense. As a nature-poet Dante stands as high as he does in the rôle of moralist. His powers of observation are acute, and his sense of the beautiful and the sublime unrivaled. To the mind of the writer this is his strongest claim to the suffrages of the modern reader. The average reader has no faith in Dante as an exponent of the life to come, and has but a feeble interest in medieval Italian history, which enters so largely into the matter of the poem; but he can appreciate Dante's delightful word-painting of pastoral scenes and mountain grandeur, of rivers and streamlets, the dawn and the day's decline, the beauty and fragrance of the flowers, the habits of birds and animals, and the labors of the husbandman. These things, and such abound throughout the work, delight him more than the grotesque horrors of an imaginary hell, or the fantastic raptures of an equally imaginary heaven."



MARCH.
By Edward S. Redfield,
An impressive representative of the modern landscape school.

BROTHER AND SISTER.
By Henry Oliver Walker.
An artist who "rarely loses sight of the purely decorative as an ideal."

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WHERE HAWTHORNE FAILED

HAWTHORNE'S literary eminence has stood so long that criticism, in any large sense "destructive," has let him alone. Mr. Henry James some years ago stirred up a storm of protest from Hawthorne admirers by venturing to deal critically with the romancer in his biography contributed to the American Men of Letters series. Now Mr. W. C. Brownell, by his essay in the January *Scribner's*, again troubles the calm waters of appreciation, and there are signs that his estimate of the New-England writer will not be let off without some vigorous handling. Hawthorne, according to Mr. Brownell, misconceived his talent in cultivating "his fancy, to the neglect of his imagination." This the writer thinks was a "real misfortune" for him and for us also. "Issuing from the curious by-paths of literature into which this neglect led him," observes the writer, "and engaging in the general literary competition on the immemorial terms for the exercise of the imagination, it is not to be doubted that he would have produced works far otherwise important than those which in the main he wrote." "The Scarlet Letter"—his one first-rate performance—"is there to prove it." Hawthorne produced his effects, Mr. Brownell asserts, "by following the line of least resistance"; namely, the cultivation of his fancy. "He neglected his imagination because he shrank from reality." Upon this point the writer proceeds:

"Now, reality is precisely the province, the only province, the only concern, the only material of this noblest of faculties. It is, of course, as varied as the universe of which it is composed. There is the reality of 'Tom Jones' and the reality of 'Lear,' for example; the reality of the ideal, indeed, as well as that of the phenomenal—its opposite, being, not the ideal, but the fanciful. And Hawthorne coquetted and sported with it and made mirage of it. Instead of accepting it as the field of his imagination, he made it the playground of his fancy.

"Imagination and fancy differ, according to the old metaphysic, in that, both transcending experience, one observes and the other transgresses law. Every one thus discriminates, at all events, between the imaginative and the fanciful. No writer ever had a deeper sense, or at least a firmer conviction, of the august immutability of law—those ordaining principles of the universe unbegotten by the race of mortal men and forever immune from the sleep of oblivion itself—to paraphrase the classic panegyric. His frequent theme—the soul and the conscience—absolutely implies the recognition of law and involves its acceptance. And philosophically his conception of his theme fundamentally, even fatalistically, insists on it. Three of the four novels embody its predetermination. But too often in his treatment of his theme its basis crumbles. The center of gravity too often falls outside of it—falls outside of law as well as of experience—because reality impresses and appeals to him so little, because his necessity for dissolving it into the insubstantial is so imperative, that the theme itself is frittered away in the course of its exposition. The law, the moral truth, which is the point of departure, or, as I say, the foundation of his more serious work, is not only not enforced, but positively enervated. At every turn the characters and events might, one feels, evade its constraint, so wholly do the unreal and the fantastic predominate in both their constitution and their evolution. Beings so insubstantial and transactions so fantastic (one or both elements are generally present) can but fitfully or feebly illustrate anything so solid and stable as the moral principles upon which the real universe is conducted."

However Hawthorne's divorce from reality and consecration to the fanciful may have succeeded in giving him a unique position and demonstrating his originality, the writer goes on to say, "there is one vital respect, at all events, in which he almost drops out of the novelist's category," namely, in the portrayal of character. We read:

"There is no element in fiction at all comparable in importance with its portrayal of human character and its picture of human life. Fiction is the genre-painting of literature, as its decorative painting is poetry. But Hawthorne cared nothing for people in life and made extraordinarily little of them in his books. In no other fiction are the characters so little characterized as in his, where in general their *raison d'être* is what they illustrate, not what they are. In none other are they so airily conceived, so slightly sketched, so imperfectly defined. Mr. James points out, I think justly, that with the partial exception of *Donatello* in 'The Marble Faun' there are no types among them. Elsewhere, to be sure, he complains that '*Holgrave* is not sharply enough characterized' and 'is not an individual, but a type.' The inconsistency is natural, because it is natural to think of a character in fiction as either a type or an individual, and when you are considering one of Hawthorne's as either, you think he must be the other, the truth being that he is neither. He has not enough features for an individual and he has not enough representative traits for a type. His creator evokes him in pseudo-Frankenstein fashion for some purpose, symbolical, allegorical, or otherwise illustrative, and has no concern for his character, apart from this function of it, either for its typical value or its individual interest. He cares nothing for his personality; the more real he made it the more superfluous it would seem to him, since, tho it is a prime necessity to establish it first of all if his actions are to have the effect of reality, the effect of reality is precisely what he does not desire to secure. Consequently his dramas have the air of being conducted by marionettes."

NEW ART IN JAPAN

JAPANESE art has so degenerated since the beginning of the Méiji dynasty (1865) that special efforts are now being put forward to effect a revival. The Japanese Department of Education, feeling that the art of to-day in no wise compares with that of one or two centuries ago, took advantage of the opportunity, given by the recent Industrial Exhibition held at Tokyo, to organize an exhibition of fine arts, which it intends to make an annual event hereafter. From these efforts, as we learn from a writer in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), it is expected that a renewed development of national art will follow, tho just the direction it will take is still a matter of uncertainty. The art of the past, specimens of which are so eagerly gathered by Western collectors, was a development of Chinese originals; but, as this writer observes, "many Japanese artists did improve upon the technic of their Chinese teachers, and lent to their canvases a spirit and grace that have made their masterpieces more admired in the West than are those of the Chinese artists." On the other hand, since the Restoration, it is alleged, the art of Japan has shown the influence of Western models; hence the future seems to promise a contest between representatives of these two forces, as the following citation shows:

"The one demands that official effort shall be restricted to the revivifying of Japan's old art, that of the Kanô and Torii and other schools which worked upon a foundation borrowed from China, but developed into something so emphatically Japanese as to have lost nearly all resemblance to its prototype; the other insists that since Japan has thrown away the armor and sword of the samurai, its art must be something distinctly modern. These contend that just as the artists of three or four centuries ago wrought an improvement on the borrowed art of China, so can the present-day artist give to the principles of European art an embellishment which shall make the finished productions greatly superior to the models. It is, of course, unwise to say that Japanese artists can not create a school of art, based upon the canons of Europe, which shall bring about results superior to those of the Western artists, but it will take a good many years to demonstrate this and will require something infinitely superior to any of the canvases that have as yet been exhibited in the galleries of Japan or that have found a place on Western walls."

The intention of the Department of Education is "to stimulate artists in all branches, both fine and applied arts, to improve themselves by giving them the opportunity to display their handiwork in friendly competition, altho the added incentive of prizes is not to be totally withheld." Lack of funds sufficient for its purpose is said to hamper the department.

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ELBERT HUBBARD. SELMA LAGERLOF. EUGENE P. LYLE. ELIZABETH ROBINS. ELEANOR H. WARING.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Electricity Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–406. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Allen, Annie Winsor. Home, School, and Vacation. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. "Holly": The Romance of a Southern Girl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 294. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Benson, E. F. Sheaves. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

Cable, George W. The Grandissimes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–491. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–161. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 net.

Claude, Monsieur. Chief of Police under the Second Empire, Memoirs of. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 net.

That the history of France is the most fascinating of all modern histories is due, perhaps, in part to the character of the people, to their emotionalism, and to the reckless way in which they press political theories to their utmost logical consequences. The intellectual rather than the practical aspect of government attracts and carries away their leaders, and the result is a series of dramatic incidents which gives the vicissitudes of their national life the appearance of so many adventures, with the surprizes, catastrophes, and, more than all, the uncertainties of a somewhat haphazard game. France of the nineteenth century especially illustrates this view. Republics, monarchies, and empires succeed with marvelous rapidity from the days of the Terror and the guillotine to the *débacle* of Sedan.

The present volume is an interesting illustration of this state of things. Claude, who is known in this volume by no other name, wrote an account of his career as a member of the Paris police in ten volumes. The first five deal with the reign of the Citizen-King, Louis-Philippe, and the events that led to the end of the Second Empire and the fall of the Emperor Napoleon III., at which period Monsieur Claude was Chief of Police. The translator has made a very readable book by picking out the plums from the first five volumes and dividing her work into chapters of her own, each chapter containing some interesting and exciting incident in the events of the period. The result is a very successful piece of bookmaking. The incidents related bring us in contact with the Citizen-King, with Thiers, with Béranger, Henri Rochefort, Napoleon III. and his mistresses, mere German and Italian spies, who betrayed him. The instrumentality of these women is traced both in the Orsini catastrophe and in the circumstances that led to the fatal Franco-Prussian War. The political tales which this brilliant raconteur narrates with genuine dramatic point are varied by such mere police stories as those of murders, suicides, robbery, and gambling. Monsieur Claude is nothing if not entertaining, and perhaps the entertainment to be found in the work is more likely to attract the reader than the historic value of its contents. There is, however, all the fascination of the ordinary French memoirs in these reminiscences.

The declaration of war with Germany seemed to Napoleon III., says Monsieur Claude, the only way to divert from himself the revolutionary rage of the mob roused by the assassination of Victor Noir, a young newspaper man. Victor Noir had been sent to Prince Pierre Napoleon by M. Pascal Grousset, an editor of the *Marseillaise*, to demand satisfaction for an insulting article published in *Avenir de la Corse*. "The Prince gave Victor a blow on the face with his left hand while with his right he pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired at Noir," mortally wounding him. This event, which raised universal rage against the Corsican dynasty, says Monsieur Claude, was "the hand of destiny. . . ." "The Emperor knew well that war was the last means that remained to him of escaping revolution."

After carefully reading this book, the reviewer can use the hackneyed phrase in its literal sense, "There is not a dull line to be found in it."

Curtin, Jeremiah. The Mongols: A History. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

It seems incredible that the average American or European, when talking or reading either ancient or modern history, thinks only of the Mediterranean, or at most the Semitic and Aryan, nations. Yet the great world lying farther east is the larger in both chronology, area, and population. The Crusades have occupied more attention than the Mongol movements and empire, and yet the Mongol-Tatar invasion affected half of Europe far more profoundly than the Crusades. One tribe and leader have so influenced the European imagination that the term "Mongol," from being applied to small groups of hunters and herdsmen, living north of the great Gobi desert, now includes in one category all yellow-skinned nations.

To tell this story properly requires prodigious scholarship, a passion for accuracy, and much historic imagination. One can not say that this is the ideal book on the Mongols, and yet it is probably the best single work on the subject yet published in English. The late Jeremiah Curtin, pioneer American in this particular field, was known as a scholar of amazing diligence, of extraordinary facility in learning languages, and of restless activity and desire to see outlandish peoples. His work among the Slavs and Magyars, North American Indians, and native lovers of Irish mythology and his translation of the novels of the Polish Sienkiewicz are well known. He traces the rise of the great hero Temudjin, who, beside being a terrific fighter, had the genius of organization and power to attract men. This chieftain's great work was to unite the desert tribes and strike with his clouds of horsemen the rich Chinese Empire, then in a state of division; after which he conquered the Turkish tribes. His successors moved into Persia and India, and finally into Russia, until most of Asia and half of Europe seemed to be under the control of the Tatars, whom monks deemed to have arisen from Tartarus. The Golden Horde held during two centuries their ground as far as the borders of Germany. When both Chinese and Russians came to consciousness of their power, through a patriotic sense of nationality, they rose up and swept the Mongols away, and the mighty empire fell as a dream passes. Mr. Curtin's chapters are vivid with brilliant description, and his power to paint in words is shown on many pages. The life story of Temudjin is itself fascinating, for, before the great conquest of a continent, the hero conquered himself. He became a Khan before he was saluted as Genghis, or Jinghis, the Mighty Khan. Nevertheless, one must not look into this book for the work of a Motley, who, to the work of investigator, joined the coloring, as it were, of a Rubens and the grace of a master stylist. Nor does it seem entirely fair to omit all mention of the labors of the Russian and German scholars, predecessors in the same field of research. The book has a portrait, map, and good index, and is of inestimable value to the serious student.

Davis, Richard Harding, F.R.G.S. The Congo and Coasts of Africa. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–220. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Densmore, Emmet, M.D. Sex Equality. A Solution of the Woman Problem. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

It is no small task to undertake the solution of the "woman problem." This

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book is a vigorous and interesting attempt in that direction. Its author denies utterly that there is any fundamental difference in sex. What the woman suffragists have been telling us for a long generation, and what certain bold leaders in women's education are asserting with increasing emphasis, are here given a scientific setting.

The main thesis of the book is that all physical and psychological distinctions between men and women are the results of generations of differences in environment and heredity; and that if now we remove these differences, we shall have absolute sex equality. To those who believe that women's status in society must be conditioned by educational, political, and social functions identical with those of man, Dr. Densmore has contributed a valuable work. To those who think differently, also, the book will prove suggestive and stimulating reading. Any one, however, who meets the author on his own ground of scientific premise can not but doubt the construction he places upon the premise that forms the basis of his reasoning.

Science has indeed established the fact that life, in its beginnings, is asexual. The protozoan has neither "maleness" nor "femaleness." So likewise is the primitive segmental cell from which human life starts, a sexless organism. But the time comes, in the life of the animal series, as in that of the human being, when sex appears; and the farther we get from the beginnings of life, that is, the more complex life becomes, the more strongly marked are the differences in sex. To lay down the premise that sex distinctions are the result of differences in environment and heredity does not warrant the conclusion that the sexes are equal. It would be quite as correct to say that whereas man and the dog originated from the same primordial protoplasm, and are respectively the products of differences in environment and heredity, therefore they are fundamentally equal. The fact is, to make men and women absolutely equal we shall have to undo all the environmental and hereditary influences of the ages and reduce them to their original condition of asexuality.

If our author is to be taken seriously, therefore, and if his doctrines are to be literally applied in the training and care of our boys and girls, it can result in nothing less than throwing the human race back upon lower and less specialized forms of existence, and so making our men and women approximate the asexual types of life. That is to say, we shall *de*sex or *un*sex our youth and produce a generation of organic and psychic eunuchs. There are some educators and other students of social phenomena who are beginning to wonder if the theories and conduct of certain men and women and the increasing celibacy and decrease of offspring are not symptoms of just such a desexualizing and degenerative process.

De Vinne, Theodore L. Types of the De Vinne Press. 1 vol., large 8vo, pp. 450.

One of the most interesting of books on printing is "Types of the De Vinne Press." As stated in the preface, it consists of the collection of printing types which has been made by the De Vinne Press in the course of its growth, between the year 1836 and the present day. The work differs from ordinary books of this kind in one particular: it furnishes the opportunity for supplying information about each form of type. The characteristics of every important font are pointed out, and the manner in which one font differs from another is the subject of detailed comparative explanation. These annotations make the book unique. It is a splendid specimen of modern typography, and will delight all who are interested in printing and printing-types.

Finley, William Lovell. American Birds Studied and Photographed from Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–256. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Grayson, David. Adventures in Contentment. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–249. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Hubbard, Elbert. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Orators. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–453. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Artists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–452. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each $2.50 net.

Inchbold, A. T. Under the Syrian Sun. Pictures by Stanley Inchbold. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Holy Land of Christian and Hebrew will never lose its charm for the devout student and worshiper, to say nothing of its lure to the superstitious who hope to bathe in Jordan's waters. Tho most of its area is stony and barren, the striking contours, the ceaseless change of color, and the spell of the past make Palestine a theme of endless interest. In these two handsome volumes—a veritable portfolio of full-page colored plates—we have the sparkling style and the keen and minute observation of a bright Englishwoman, who knows how to write her mother tongue with simplicity and power.

She has confined herself in the main to the Lebanon, Baalbek, Galilee, and Judea. Probably no modern book describes more vividly contemporaneous life in the famous desert city, still so rich in classic ruins. As for the artist's pictures, they are dreams of color from God's palette framed within limiting inches. "The pomp that brings and shuts the day" in the Christ-trodden land is pomp beyond the measure of northern latitudes. All the "cloud-capped towers" of the air, the battles of mirage, and the hosts of the impalpable in the sky are painted here. The mountains, gray, bare, and scorched during midday hours, assume unexpected glories of tint and hue as if from the sunless walls of the New Jerusalem. He must be a dullard who can not from this book see that the land matches the language, and the landscape the Book of Books. Beside accurate transfer to the printed page of very intelligent observation, the reader who must needs enjoy Palestine at his own fireside or not at all will find delight in sharing with the adventurous lady her travel emotions as well as experiences.

In exploring underground Jerusalem, as well as Baalbek, it would be hard to find a more entertaining guide. One ought not to look for mathematically accurate scholarship in this work, and indeed to this the author makes no pretensions. Hence perhaps the absence of an index and historic dates. But the general spirit of the text is informing, and while giving pleasure in the reading, it makes one feel more at home and intimately acquainted with the Holy Land than the majority of works on Syria would do.

Lagerlof, Selma. The Wonderful Adventures of Nils. Translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–430. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Lyle, Eugene P., Jr. The Lone Star. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–431. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Martin, George Madden. Letitia: Nursery Corps, U. S. A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–206. New York: McClure Co.

Tarkington, Booth. His Own People. Illustrated by Massanovich and decorated by Harper. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

International seems too large and ominous a word to apply to Mr. Tarkington's delightful little romance, and yet there is just that drawing together of two continents that lends a piquancy which it might otherwise lack. The story tells of a young innocent from Indiana who goes to Europe, where he makes the acquaintance of a delightful Italian countess, who, unfortunately, turns out to be the bearer of a bogus title. The art of the book lies in the contrasts between the Old-World weariness and cynicism of the *soi disant* countess and her companions, and the pastoral simplicity of the hero's American sweetheart and the homely life in Indiana.

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. The American Revolution. Part III. Maps. Large crown 8vo, pp. xii–492. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

It is now four years since the publication of Part II. (in two volumes) of this work, and eight years since the appearance of Part I. Sir George's "Early History of Charles James Fox" was published in 1880, and it was thought that succeeding volumes of the life of Fox would follow. Sir George discovered, however, that Fox's career was so intimately wrapt up with the history of the American Revolution, from 1774 to 1782, that it was well-nigh impossible, as Mr. J. W. Fortescue has pointed out, to overcome "the difficulties of writing a political biography as distinguished from a political history." Thus the distinguished author turned himself, in such time as he would gain from his duties as Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, and member of the Privy Council in Gladstone's Cabinets, to a thorough study of the American war. It was not until 1899 that the first volume of his history was issued, the author having retired from public life two years previously.

Some such explanation is necessary lest we forget the origin of this work, a new part of which is before us. The latter carries the story of those picturesque times from Washington's establishment at Morristown early in 1877 to the Treaty of Commerce, and the Treaty of Amity and Alliance, between France and the United States, signed at Paris on the 6th of February, 1778, and includes succeeding events up to the Battle of Monmouth Court House in the following June.

It is as a defender of the American cause, and as an exprest admirer of its leader, that Trevelyan, an Englishman, has attracted most comment. His subject being Fox, and the latter's sympathy being strongly pro-American, the narrative of "The American Revolution" from the first has had American leanings. In fact, the publication of the first volume aroused much acrid criticism in England, where Trevelyan was accused, in his enthusiasm for Fox and Burke, of neglecting to present properly the English side of the causes of the war. Critics referred to one of our own authorities on the Revolution, Moses Coit Tyler, for proof that the American settlers had always been

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political grumblers, and declared that it was the form of the Stamp Act, and not the principle of imperial defense, which was behind it, that was at fault. The present volume makes little reference to Fox. The text is occupied principally with developments at the American seat of war. The rounded and highly sustained style of the earlier volumes, which some have likened to that of Trevelyan's uncle, Lord Macaulay, is maintained, and there is just enough of the British point of view to give new zest to a subject so frequently treated by our own writers.

The last three chapters recount the beginnings and progress of French enthusiasm for America, the activity of the Comte de Vergennes, the conscientious scruples of Louis XVI., and the opposition of Turgot to interference in American affairs, ended by his dismissal from office. There is some account also of American diplomacy in Germany and Spain. Franklin's commission to France at the age of seventy affords the author his best opportunity of characterization in this volume. Of him Trevelyan says:

"His immense and (as he himself was the foremost to acknowledge) his extravagant popularity was founded on a solid basis of admiration and esteem. . . . He was a great ambassador, of a type which the world had never seen before, and will never see again until it contains another Benjamin Franklin. Tried by the searching test of practical performance, he takes high rank among the diplomatists of history."

Foot-notes giving references to the sources of information used by the author are as frequent as in previous volumes of the work.

Voorhees, Irving Wilson. The Teachings of Thomas Henry Huxley. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. iii–85. New York. Broadway Publishing Co.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Milly and Olly. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Waring, Eleanor Howard. The White Path. 12mo, pp. 397. Frontispiece. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Mrs. Waring has written a problem novel, dealing with a man and woman, each of whom has made an unhappy marriage, and between whom sympathy has grown into love. How to escape dishonor is their problem. It is solved by taking to "the white path," which means renunciation of the world, but not resort to carnal things. Mrs. Waring writes out of much knowledge of good literature, and the upper walks of social life.

Wells, Carolyn. The Emily Emmins Papers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–273. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

White, Stewart Edward. Arizona Nights. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–351. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Whiting, Lilian. Italy—The Magic Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–470. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Flag-Raising. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 71; Finding a Home. 16mo, pp. 65. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Each 15 cents.

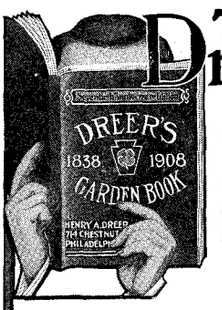
Wilde, Oscar. Salomé. 16mo, pp. xviii–117. New York and Boston: H. M Caldwell Co. 75 cents net.

Wilson, Harry Leon. Ewing's Lady. 12mo, pp. viii–316. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Winter, Nevin O. Mexico and Her People of To-day: An Account of the Customs, Characteristics, Amusements, History, and Advancement of the Mexicans, and the Development and Resources of their Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–405. Boston: L. C. Page Co.

Wister, Owen. Mother. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 95. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

Woodbridge, J. L. The Story of the Covenant and the Mystery of the Jew. 12mo, pp. iii–105. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.



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CURRENT POETRY

Resurgo San Francisco.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Behold her Seven Hills loom white
Once more as marble-builded Rome.
Her marts teem with a touch of home
And music fills her halls at night;
Her streets flow populous, and light
Floods every happy, hopeful face;
The wheel of fortune whirls apace
And old-time fare and dare hold sway.
Farewell the blackened, toppling wall,
The bent steel gird, the somber pall—
Farewell forever, let us pray;
Farewell forever and a day!

How beauteous her lifted brow!
How heartfelt her harmonious song!
How strong her heart, how more than strong
She stands rewrought, refashioned now!
Her concrete bastions, knit with steel,
Sing symphonies in stately forms,
Make harmonies that mock at storms,
Make music that you can but feel.
And yet, and yet what ropes of sand,
What wisps of straw in God's right hand—
And yet, my risen city, yet
Your prophets must not now forget:

Must not forget how you laid hold
This whole west world as all your own—
How sat this sea-bank as a throne,
How strewed these very streets with gold,
How laid hard tribute, land and sea,
Heaped silver, gold incessantly!
The simple Mexicans' broad lands
You coveted, thrust forth both hands,
Then bade Ramona plead her cause
In unknown language, unknown laws!
You robbed her, robbed her without shame:
Ay, even of her virtuous name!

Nor shall your prophets now forget,
Now that you stand sublimely strong,
How when these vast estates were set
With granaries that burst in song,
You spurned the heathen at your feet
Because he begged to toil to eat;
Because he plead with bended head
For work, for work and barely bread.
Yea, how you laughed his lack of pride,
And lied and laughed, and laughed and lied
And mocked him, in your pride and hate,
Then in his gaunt face banged your Gate!

Nay, not forget, now that you rise
Triumphant, strong as Abram's song,
How that you lied the lie of lies
And wrought the Nipponese such wrong,
Then sent your convict chief to plead
The President expel them hence.
Ah me, what black, rank insolence!
What rank, black infamy indeed!
Because their ways, their hands were clean,
You feared the difference between,
Feared they might surely be preferred
Above your howling, convict herd!

Their sober, sane life put to shame
Your noisome, drunken penal band
That howled in Labor's sacred name,
Nor wrought, nor even lifted hand,
Save but to stone and mock and moil
Their betters who but asked to toil.
Yon harvest-fields cried out as when
Your country cries for fighting men,
And yet your hordes, by force and fraud,
Forbade this first, last law of God!
And you? You sat supinely by
And gathered gold, nor reckoned why!

Your great, proud men heaped gold on gold;
They heaped deep cellars with such horde
Of costliest wines, rich, rare, and old
As never Thebes or Babel stored—
They sat at wine till ghostly dawn. . . .

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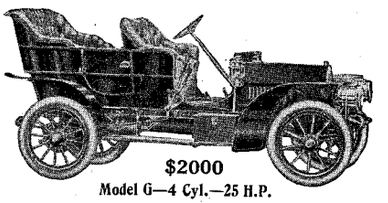

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The ides had come but had not gone;
For lo ! the writing on the wall
And then the surge, the topple, fall—
Then dust, then darkness, then such light
As never yet lit day or night,
And there was neither night nor day,
For night and day were burned away !

Hear me once more, my city, heed !
I may not kiss again your tears
Nor dare and sing your blazing greed,
For I am stricken well with years,
But do ye as you erst have done,
Despise His daughter, mock His son—
If still the sow her wallow keeps
And wine runs as a rivulet,
My harp hangs where the willow weeps.
Nay, nay, I shall not now forget
The sin, the shame, the feast, the fall,
The red handwriting on the wall.

Then let me not behold once more
Your flowing cellars, mile on mile,
A sea of flame without a shore
Or even one lone, lifted isle.
Let me not hear it, feel it choke,
A wild beast choking in his chain
The while he tugs and leaps in vain
And drinks his death of flaming smoke.
Spare me this nightmare, pray you spare
This black three days of black despair !
Spare me this red-black, surging sea
Of leaping, choking agony.

. . . . . .

I call one witness, only one,
In proof that God is God, and just:
Yon high-heaved dome, débris and dust,
With torn lips lifted to the sun,
In desolation still, lords all—
The rent and ruined City Hall.
And here throbbed San Francisco's heart,
And here her madness held high mart—
Sold justice, sold black shame, sold hell.
And here, right here, God's high hand fell,
Fell hardest, hottest, first, and worst—
Yon huge high Hall, the most accurst !

. . . . . .

—*The Circle* (January).

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The costliest materials form only about one-third of a painting bill. The rest of the money is paid for labor. A mistake in the paint means not only the loss of what the paint cost, but also the loss of the entire expenditure for putting the worthless stuff on the building. It is quite worth while to *test the paint before using it.*

The best paint is that mixed by your painter from *Pure White Lead* and *Pure Linseed Oil*, with the particular needs of your house in view. There is a simple test which anyone can make.

White lead is made from metallic lead and can be changed back to that metal by applying great heat. Any adulterations, such as chalk, barytes or other counterfeits, mixed with the white lead, prevent the appearance of *any* metallic lead, no matter how slight the adulteration. Therefore, if the sample yields drops of lead, it is pure; if not, it is adulterated.

We Will Send You a Blowpipe Free

We want house-owners to know how to test paint. We welcome the test of our White Lead and will furnish free a blowpipe (a little instrument necessary to secure intense heat) to anyone who is in earnest about knowing good paint from bad. Everything necessary for the test, together with beautiful booklet, will go to you at once. Write for *Test Equipment R.* Address.

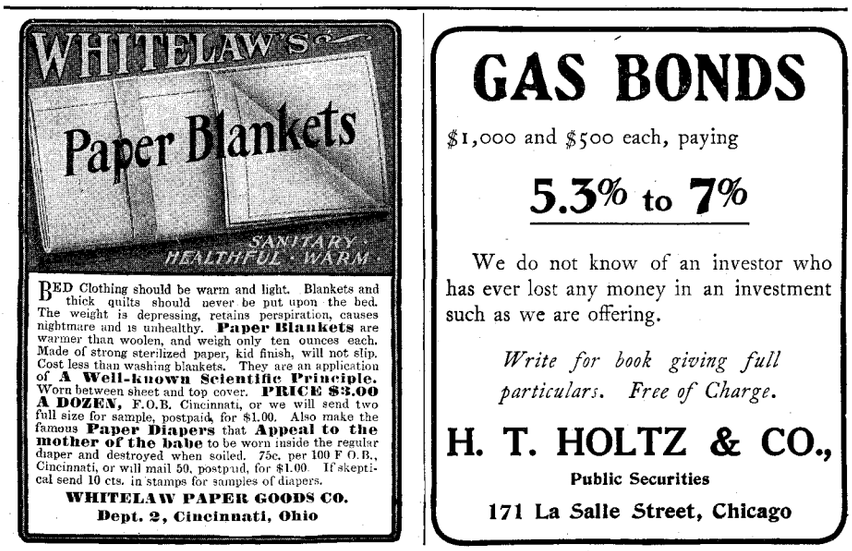
FULL WEIGHT KEGS

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity but *full weight* of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of *white lead* designated on the outside.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)



BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75c. per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10 cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

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$1,000 and $500 each, paying

5.3% to 7%

We do not know of an investor who has ever lost any money in an investment such as we are offering.

Write for book giving full particulars. Free of Charge.

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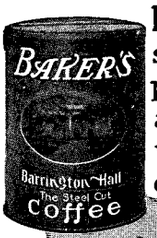
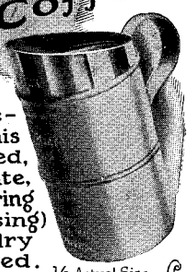


For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall The Steel Cut Coffee

to make eight cups of delicious coffee—together with this beautiful, frosted, aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.



½ Actual Size

WE have testimonials from thousands of people who **can drink** no other coffee, and from thousands who **will drink** no other. In a few minutes argument we could convince you that Barrington Hall is the only coffee to use, but one trial in your home is a more agreeable way.

Barrington Hall is pure, high grade coffee, prepared by our patented process—a common-sense method of treating the berry whereby the substances which detract from its flavor and healthfulness are removed, and the coffee flavor is preserved to a remarkable degree.

By our process all dust and the bitter cellulose skin, evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it, are removed and thrown away; and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only. You can enjoy its delicious flavor without fear of ill effects.

"Steel cut" means that the coffee is cut (not ground) into fine, even particles. This cutting does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding, and the rich, aromatic oil (Food Product), which makes coffee flavor, is preserved. This explains why a pound of Barrington Hall makes 15 to 20 cups ore of perfect full strength coffee than will the same weight of ordinary coffee

PRICE: 35c. to 40c per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation please do not judge our coffee by it.

Address our nearest office,

124 Hudson Street, New York City or **244 N. Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.**

BAKER & CO.,
COFFEE IMPORTERS

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

PERSONAL

A Story-teller in Politics.—Sir Gilbert Parker has proven that literature and politics are not incompatible, and that imagination may be as useful in statesmanship as in story-telling. How Sir Gilbert is able to serve these two masters, literature and politics, with equal facility and concentration is told by a writer in the *Book News Monthly* (January). To quote:

Thoroughness is probably one of the greatest secrets of his success. It is a well-known fact in the political world of Great Britain that his constituency is the best organized and the most perfectly worked of all the constituencies of the Kingdom. When Unionist members were falling like ninepins at the last election, and their party was almost swept out of existence by the attacks of their opponents, he increased his majority over the previous election of 1900.

He is the most systematic of men. People wonder how he accomplishes so much in all departments of life that strain the strongest constitutions, nerves, and mental endurance to the utmost. He says it is system. It is doing only what is necessary to do, and never doing an unnecessary thing. He does not despise social life, yet it is his servant. For a year at a time he will not dine out, tho his own house and his own table are open to hundreds of friends, who recognize and appreciate a very delicate and artistic hospitality; but for that he is indebted most largely to Lady Parker, who is an American by birth, and has the same capacity for systematizing the social side of their life as Sir Gilbert has for systematizing his political and literary life.

During four days of the week, Sir Gilbert Parker lends every energy he possesses, every faculty, absolutely and completely to his work in Parliament. When he is writing a book the other three days are spent out of town, in the country, in perfect quiet, down at East Grinstead, in Sussex. He has a little house, six hundred years old, which once belonged to John of Gaunt. There he concentrates himself upon the work in hand. His holidays are few, but most judiciously and advantageously arranged. A few weeks at Marienbad yearly constitutes his outing. If in the winter he goes to Egypt, or Italy, or Spain, it is to settle down and work. It can be safely said that no distractions of life ever come between Sir Gilbert Parker and his work. He is a master of the conventions of the life in which he lives. Popular in society, he is no less popular in Parliament and in the literary world. He says himself that as a boy he was not orderly, as few people of literary temperament are, but while he was still in his teens he determined to become systematic and exact, and few men map out their days, their weeks, their months, their years, so carefully, and live out their schemes so thoroughly. Every day, year in year out, while he is in town, he mounts his horse at the foot of the Duke of York steps at twelve o'clock precisely, and trots and canters for an hour in the park; of a week-end he plays golf; when he gets an opportunity he rows a boat. Every morning he rises at a quarter-past seven, breakfasts at half-past eight, and is hard at work at his desk by nine. Then three hours' work till twelve; after which he rides in the park; then luncheon; then the House of Commons at half-past two, that is, when Parliament is sitting; from half-past two till eleven at night, with a break of an hour for dinner—that is the Parliamentary life of the author of "The Weavers." At the same time, he is in great demand as a chairman at public meetings, to preside at public dinners—which he has practically discarded the last few years—and to speak for his party in different parts of the country. He has the distinguished honor of being the Honorary Colonel of the First Kent Royal Garrison Artillery, and is an ardent advocate of compulsory training of the youth of the country as volunteers for home defense.

The writer goes on to describe the historic house which Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker occupy at Homestall. He says:

The cottage itself is of stone, and over six hundred

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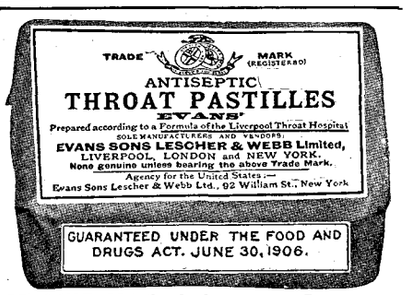
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years old. John o' Gaunt, Shakespeare's "time-honored Lancaster," used this retreat as a hunting-lodge in the days of the Black Prince. It is fashioned in the architecture of that time, and is in every feature redolent of the historic past. The low-ceiled rooms, the lattice windows, the narrow stairways, give one an idea of the comforts and discomforts of life in those days. Much has, of course, been done to make the interior of the house modern, but nevertheless it still maintains its air of antiquity. A great iron plate, with the arms of Gaunt, still decorates the hearth in the living-room, and many other Lancastrian symbols are still to be found there. The very furniture Lady Parker has placed there is quaintly suggestive of the period in which the house was built.

The Silent Secretary.—Secretary Cortelyou's dominant trait is silence. According to a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, his chemical formula would sum up about as follows: Caution, 30; reticence, 20; reserve, 20; secretiveness, 20; wariness, 9.9, and language, trace. This writer paid the Secretary a visit at his office in Washington. The impression Mr. Cortelyou made upon the interviewer is interesting. He says:

The Secretary's office is in the corner of the second floor of the Treasury. You can look out of the window and see the Sherman statue, the Washington Monument, the Potomac, and a lot of other historical things, but you must not make any noise. It reminds you of the reading-room at the Congressional Library, where you see a big sign "Silence!" every time you turn around, until you get so, finally, that you are afraid to breathe for fear you might be ousted. There is a desk in the middle of the room and some big, leather sofas around the walls. Pictures of former Secretaries of the Treasury in gold frames add tone. They are all impressive-looking persons, but nobody remembers their names.

The secretary to the Secretary sits at the desk in the middle of the room. Over in the corner there is a door at which a negro messenger stands guard. A few men sit on the sofas, usually, on days when Mr. Cortelyou is seeing people. If you let

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Heart."

The injurious action of Coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

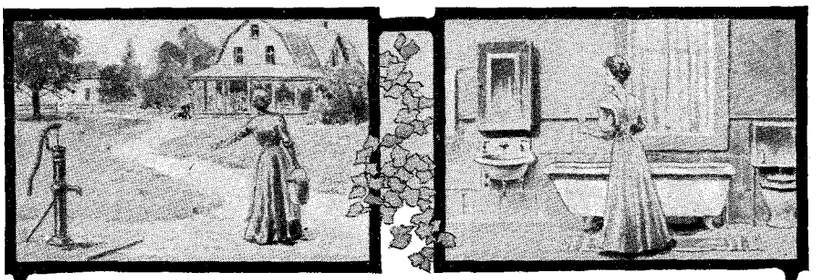
A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled like the directions on pkg. say, then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



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How is Your House Supplied With Water?

The success of your home as a comfortable and sanitary abode depends largely on your water supply.

Artificial heat is required only in winter—artificial light only at night. Water is required during all seasons—day and night.

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will enable you to have an abundant supply of water—available at any hour of the day or night—delivered to your bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, garden, lawn—anywhere—under the same strong pressure as an up-to-date city water works system.

The Kewanee System does away with the drudgery of carrying water in pails—a task which men shirk and women should never be obliged to do.

With the Kewanee System you use the water from your own well, cistern or other natural sources of supply. The tank is placed out of sight in the cellar, or under ground. No leaky attic tank or unsightly elevated tank to freeze or collapse.

The Kewanee System is easy to install, easy to operate and costs nothing for repairs. Over 8,000 Kewanee Systems are now furnishing water to country and city homes, clubs, hotels, schools, apartment buildings, public institutions and towns under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

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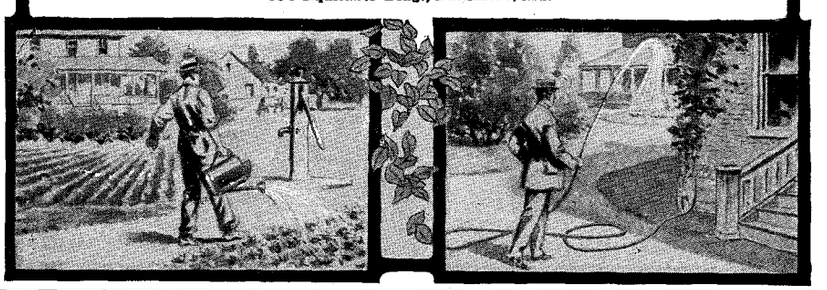
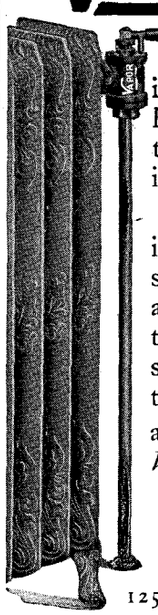


VAPOR



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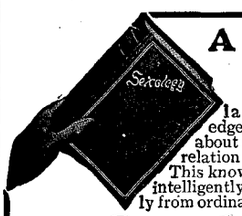

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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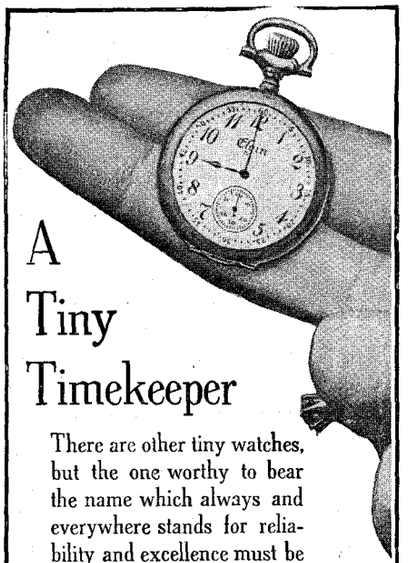

A Tiny Timekeeper

There are other tiny watches, but the one worthy to bear the name which always and everywhere stands for reliability and excellence must be a *timekeeper*. This dainty little watch is called the

Lady Elgin

It is in every respect a true Elgin—made as small as consistent with Elgin perfection. The smallest watch made in America—the illustration shows its actual size. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed—all jewelers have them. Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

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Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

is just pure cod liver oil—free from disguise, because none is needed. It is the impurity or adulteration in cod liver oil that makes it offensive to taste and smell. The purity of Moller's Oil makes it

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the latticed door slam when you come in, the secretary looks at you, and the negro messenger looks at you, and all the visitors look at you in such patent reproof that you think you have committed a high crime and misdemeanor. Presently, the secretary tiptoes over to the negro messenger, whispers to him, and tiptoes back. The messenger nods gravely and slides through the door to the inner room so expeditiously that you wonder whether he went through the keyhole or over the transom in the form of mist. He comes out in the same noiseless way and beckons to a man sitting on a sofa. That man gets up, slides across the floor and is allowed to ooze through the door to the Presence, while another oozes out and holds his breath during his tiptoe trip across the carpet to the corridor.

Everybody concentrates his gaze on that mysterious door. When it opens again and the visitor comes softly out, another is allowed to gum-shoe in. It is like a pantomime. They disappear and reappear through that door as noiselessly as Madame Zinfandel brings Little Bright Eyes out of the cabinet. It is so subdued that the stir the secretary makes wiping his glasses seems like an explosion, and when a clumsy fellow stumbles against a chair everybody starts as if there had been a cannon fired. Now and again you hear the siss-siss of two whisperers, but not often, for the messenger frowns on whispering. S-s-sh is the motto of the place.

When it comes your turn you go across as if you were walking on a layer of strictlies, the messenger pulls the door open and gives you a little shove and you slide into the inner room. It is not a large room. There is a big, flat-topped desk, a chair or two, and that is about all, except Mr. Cortelyou. The man doesn't live who can talk to Cortelyou in an ordinary, robust, chest voice. Everybody starts that way, but everybody dwindles down to a whisper after hurling a sentence or two against that impassive figure that sits in the chair behind the desk and symbolizes silence. . . . You say what you have to say and he says nothing. Then you say what you have to say over again and he says nothing. Then you try it once more and he nods his head and remarks in a low, depressing monotone, "I will consider the matter," or, if you want an expression of opinion, "I have nothing to say," and you grope your way out, chilled and crushed, and wonder when you get to the street how it is the street-car people have the nerve to run cars by the Treasury and make all that noise. I suppose if anybody were so criminally indiscreet as to laugh in that solemn place he would be put into the Bastile for life.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

He Counted for Two.—Once at a dinner at which Liszt was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were thirteen at table. "Don't let that distress you, madam," said Liszt with a reassuring smile. "I'll eat for two!"—*Democratic Telegram.*

Catholicity.—They paused before a Madonna of the golden age of painting.

"Hum! Loaned by Smith," said he, consulting the catalog. "Smith has a catholic taste."

"It would seem so," said she. "And yet his people have been Presbyterians for generations"—*Puck.*

Improving.—DOCTOR—"Has your husband had any lucid intervals since I was here last?"

"Well, this morning he kept shouting you were an old fool and he tried to break the medicine-bottles."—*Life.*

Supply Cut Off.—MINISTER—"My dear little boy, why don't you get an umbrella?"

JAKEY—"Since pa has quit going to church he never brings home any more umbrellas."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Perfectly Evident.—"Now," said the physician, "you will have to eat plain food and not stay out late at night."

"Yes," replied the patient, "that is what I have been thinking ever since you sent in your bill."—*The Catholic News.*

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At Times.—BENEVOLENT OLD GENTLEMAN—"Don't you find a sailor's life a very dangerous one?"

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 3.—Manchester cotton-mill owners threaten a lockout of 200,000 employees unless the men now striking yield before January 18.

January 4.—The Prussian Ministry of Finance announces that bids will be asked for a loan of $75,000,000.

King Gustaf, of Sweden, orders the abolition of the pompous ceremonies used in opening parliament.

January 5.—Japanese veterans in Vancouver are reported to have been ordered home to Japan.

January 6.—C. Arthur Pearson, owner of the London *Standard* and other publications, acquires control of the London *Times.*

January 7.—Count Okuma issues a denial of the report that in a speech at Kobé he urged the natives of India to rise against British rule.

Chilian villagers, between Santiago and Valparaiso, attack a German pleasure-party, mistaking it for a band of outlaws; one of the Germans is killed and five are wounded.

January 8.—The American battle-ship fleet is sighted off Pernambuco at noon, on its way to Rio de Janeiro.

January 9.—Pitched battles between the Italian forces and Abyssinians occur in Italian Somaliland.

Domestic.

January 3.—A number of New York State cattle men confer with Governor Hughes at Albany over proposed legislation against tuberculous cattle.

January 4.—Secretary Metcalf issues orders formally assigning Surgeon Charles F. Stokes to command of the hospital ship *Relief.*

George A. Pettibone is acquitted at Boisé, Ida., of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The jury, in the fourth trial of Caleb Powers, accused of murdering Gov. William Goebel, disagrees at Georgetown, Ky., ten voting for acquittal.

January 5.—The bloody raids conducted by gangs of "night riders" bring the tobacco war in Kentucky to an acute stage.

January 6.—The United States Supreme Court declares the Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional.

Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation is made public by the President.

January 7.—The Prohibitionists send an organized party of workers to Washington to urge national legislation.

The second section of the Collver special on the Southern Railway is wrecked between Hiram and Dallas, Ga.; twenty persons are injured.

January 8.—A. B. Stickney and Charles H. F. Smith are appointed receivers for the Chicago Great Western Railroad by Federal Judge Sanborn, in St. Paul.

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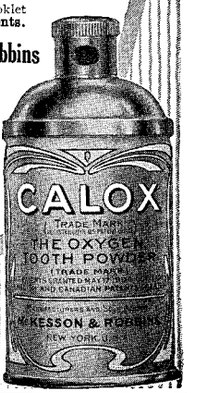

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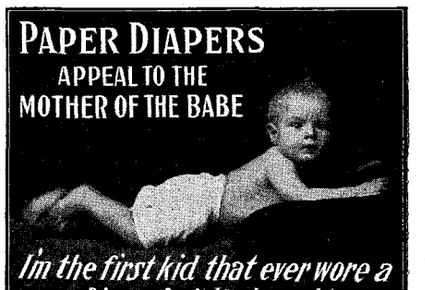

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. L. M.," Phœnix, Ala.—"Please tell me which of the following is correct? 'Where are you going to?' or 'Where are you going?'"

Professor Lounsbury, writing recently about this interrogative sentence, said: "We are frequently told that such an expression as 'Where are you going to?' is incorrect, not to say vulgar. On the contrary, if we are purposing to hold fast to strictness of speech, *to* is essential and should always appear. From the etymological point of view, 'Where are you going?' is totally unjustifiable. Nothing but usage can be pleaded in its favor." But, even Homer nods. Professor Lounsbury in upholding the use of *to* has not examined the meaning of *where* with his accustomed care. *Where* is commonly defined "*to* which or what place," and to add the preposition *to* to such a sentence as "Where are you going?" is to commit a pleonasm.

The Professor tells us that "nothing but usage can be pleaded" in favor of "Where are you going?" The fact that most writers on the correct use of the English language have repeatedly drawn attention to the misuse of *to* and *at* in sentences beginning with *where* serves to show that this use must have been quite common even if it may not be so to-day. The preposition *to*, if used at all, belongs properly in the answer: "Where (*to* what place) are you going?" "*To* the theater," or simply, and perhaps preferably, "The theater," since *where*, as has been shown above, means *to what place*. Where can one find a more vulgar redundance than "Where has he gone to?"

"J. R. C.," Lyndon, O.—"What is an *Octoberist?*"

The term *Octoberist* dates from about 1795. It was formed after *Septembrist*, a name for a member of the French revolutionary mob that controlled Paris from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7, 1792, and massacred prisoners and persons who refused to take the oath to the constitution. Hence, this word came to mean a cruel or bloodthirsty person. *Octoberist* to-day designates one of the Russian reactionaries who commenced the agitation for reforms during October, 1905.

In that month, the Czar published a manifesto in which he promised and guaranteed many liberties to his people, while fully retaining his own constitutional rights. Those who accepted the compromise and assented to the Czar's views formed a party in the Douma and called themselves Octoberists—or moderate liberals. The Czar has, however, broken the terms of the manifesto both in letter and spirit, and the agrarian measures promised have not been carried out. The party is now no more than a name, being largely absorbed by the Monarchists who form the majority in the present Russian parliament.

"J. P. G.," Manila, P. I.—"(1) Is the word *claim* used correctly in the sentence 'Others, however, dispute this claim'? (2) Are the words *egoist* and *egotist* interchangeable? If not, please discriminate them. (3) Can you give the origin of and authority for the different meanings of *cleave?*"

(1) The use of the word *claim* for affirm or assert is correct if the meaning is *assert* with readiness to *maintain*, and confidence that the thing asserted can be maintained, with the added idea that it makes for the advantage or side of him who asserts and maintains it. (2) An *egoist* is one who advocates or practises *egoism*—"the theory that places man's chief and the supreme end of human conduct in self or in the completeness or happiness of self, and that makes all virtue consist in the pursuit of selfish aims." An *egotist* is one who abounds in *egotism*—"the habit or practise of thinking and talking much of oneself, or the spirit that leads to this practise; self-conceit." (3) *Cleave*, to cut through, split, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cleofan; cleave*, to stick fast or adhere, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *clifian* or *cleofian*, two distinct roots. How the words came to have antithetic meanings we do not know.

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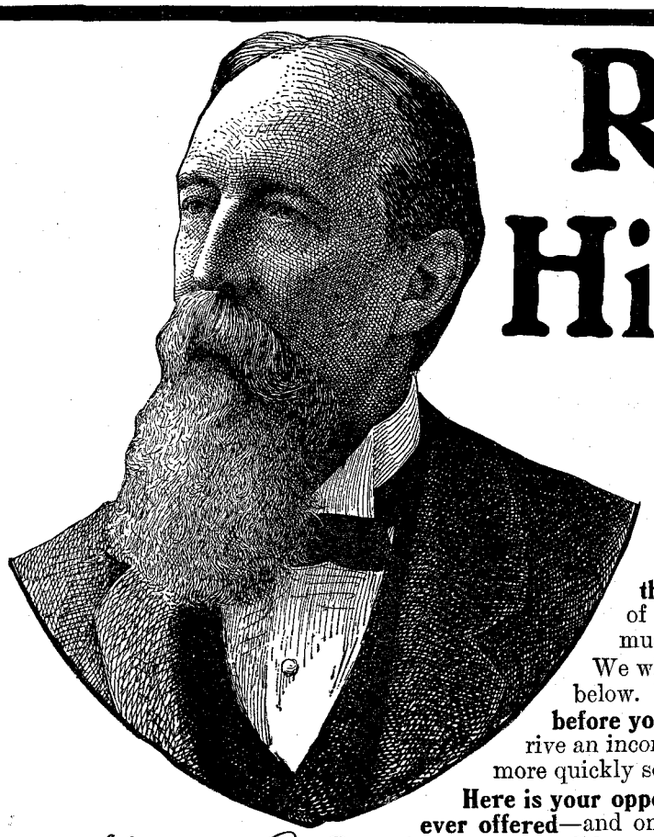

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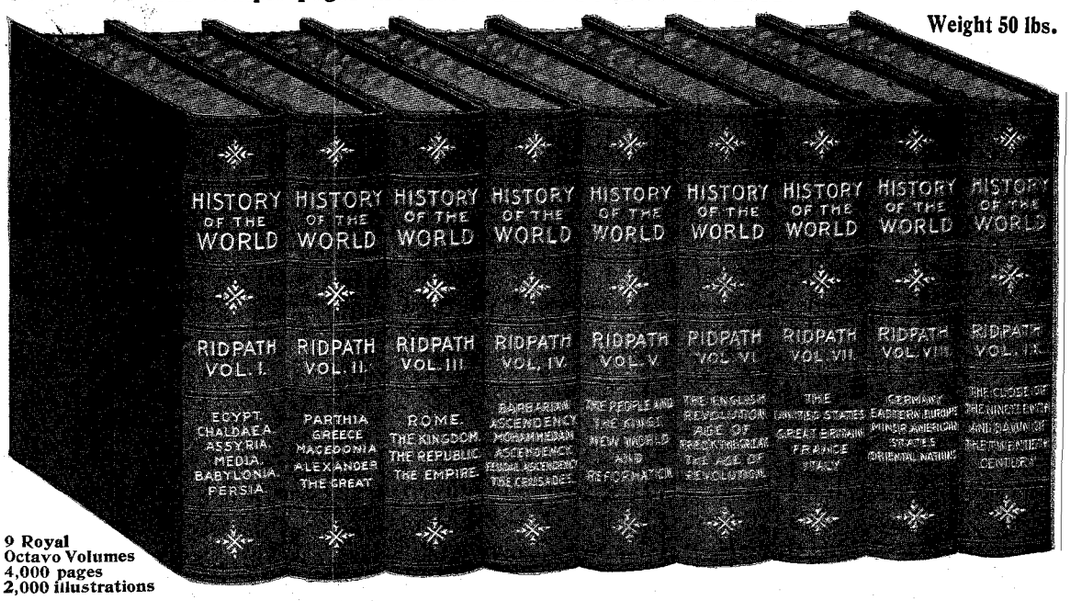
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